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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,028—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
R.M.S. ...NA	6302	1300	E. Stewart	th April.
P. ...	5000	500	H. Weigall	14th "
P. ...ENTAL	6043	1300	L. R. Hoath	21st "
P. ...SSAM	6985	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
R.M. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Grasse	5th May.
P. ...SIAM	3950	500	H. Weigall	12th "
R.M. TRAMES	4113	800	W. A. Stratton	19th "
P. ...ASIAM	3930	500	T. F. Creery	FRIDAY.
R.M. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	27th April.
P. ...SIAM	3950	500	H. Weigall	4th May.
R.M. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Leslie	1st June.
P. ...ASIAM	3930	500	T. F. Creery	8th "
R.M. GANGES	4236	800	G. W. Atkinson	22nd "

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp them to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can be received by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captains
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. C[illegible]rewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Horse Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon previous.

Cabin Baggage leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-baggage will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with the port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo by

April 4th	April 18th
May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port en route.

For further particulars apply to

L. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	800	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Beshlinger	4,116	700	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VANCOUVER	G. Wallnschnig	4,409	330	9th April.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Costanzo	4,231	360	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GESELA	F. Cossovich	4,125	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Custom House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 3rd, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 2 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and eight months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3130	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th March, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all other Continental Routes and Ports.

COOK'S CIRCULAR NOTES and Tickets supplied throughout every part of the World for India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

REGULAR REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via Ostend.

MONEY ORDERS issued.

INSURANCE POLICIES effected, and accident issued.

DRAFTS ON LONDON, NOTES, &c., CREDIT issued on all parts of the World.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

LUGGAGE allowed when

Application.

and even

noted.

CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th April, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 5th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	April 3.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KEMP TAN CREAM
THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald, who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE,

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the [illegible] produces that feeling of fitness so much [illegible]-workers.

IN ADDITION

[illegible] properties, this invaluable preparation [illegible] a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient, the oil removed by washing, and not [illegible] oloy the hair, or cause any unpleasant-

[illegible]ttle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

[illegible] Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice	51 12	57 8
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	38 4	43 0
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft, and Dry	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	31 0	34 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	28 0	31 8
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	19 0	21 4

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD—		
Fine Bouquet and Character	43 0	48 0
FINE OLD—		
Thoroughly-Matured, Good Body and Flavour	32 8	36 8
OLD PORT—		
A Rich and Fruity Wine	24 12	27 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	„ 25	„	6 0	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„ 50	with ring	11 0	„
Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	„	9 0	„
Exquisitos	„ 50	„	7 0	„
Princes as (small size)	„ 50	„	5 0	„
Neuvo Habano Especial	„ 100	„	6 0	„
Do. do. No. 1	„ 100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 2	„ 100	„	4 8	„
Do. do. No. 3	„ 100	„	4 0	„

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING Thought and Labour are bestowed upon a Speciality, and it is immediately after the greatest difficulties are overcome, and the determined perseverance and exertions of years are crowned with success, that there arise swarms of Imitations resembling the Original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. The imitators not having, perhaps the means, the experience, nor the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the resemblance of such, and style their deceptive productions the "Original" or the "Genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled "The Genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina" (?!)

From facts brought to the notice of the Sole Agents in India, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, they find it necessary to warn the public that Pianos very like Imitations of the celebrated Square Pianofortes, manufactured by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of STUTTGART, are being thrust on the market by disingenuous dealers, who have the effrontery and presumption to claim for their Imitations the Originality and Superiority awarded by an Educated and Discerning Public to the OLD FAVOURITES, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, for the Excellence of their Iron-Framed SQUARE PIANOS, *Specially Manufactured* for the Climate of India, and known and admired by the Leading Pianists, Professional and Amateur, who have resided in, or visited India, during the last 40 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, of Stuttgart, are the *only* Manufacturers of that Name, whose Pianos have gained for them such a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for EXCELLENCE.

The Sole Agents in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, of Bombay and Poona, respectfully beg to impress on the Public the necessity of noting the Name "SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, STUTTGART," when asking for a Piano of this Name. Any similar name *without* the SOEHNE is NOT A MANUFACTURE of the Well-known and Old-Established House of SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, Stuttgart, whose Pianos have been Awarded First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, wherever they have been represented.

If for choice, a Square Piano is desired, every honest Professional Musician, or Pianoforte Tuner, will give the palm to The Standard Indian Iron-Framed Square PIANOFORTES by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, for Sweetness of Tone, General Excellence, and as Pianos that will stand the climate of India and Burmah for 25 years. Pianos of this Make have been known to keep in good time for over two years without requiring any professional attention in the interval; but Self-Interest with unscrupulous individuals will sometimes influence the recommendation of other Pianos for two very cogent reasons: Firstly, because The SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES keep in Tune too well to afford Tuners the means of earning a livelihood; and, secondly, that we give every advantage in Price to the purchaser, and provide NO COMMISSION for Professional Recommendations; our Prices being calculated too closely to admit of it.

For External Appearance, Elegance of Design, Durability, Superiority, Touch, Power, and Purity of Tone, these Magnificent Pianofortes are *unequalled* by Squares of any other Manufacture.

For Prices and Terms of Hire-Purchase, please apply to—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR THE BOMBAY & BENGAL PRESIDENCIES,
FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
STUTTGART,
HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
[ESTABLISHED in the Year 1781.]
SHOWING AN UNINTERRUPTED RECORD OF ADVANCE AND SUPERIORITY OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught per 100	4 0
Finoe Lady (for ladies and beginners) „	3 0
Alpha (very mild) „	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe „	25	„ 10	0
Reg. Reina „	25	„ 7	8
Trabucos „	25	„ 3	4
Caliope „	50	„ 6	0
Damas „	100	„ 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta „	50	„ 5	8
Hidalgas „	100	„ 10	0
* Coreas „	25	„ 5	0
Carolina „	100	„ 8	0
Delice per packet of	20	„ 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3 0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium „	2 8
„ "Cavendish, Strong" „	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 „ „	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size „ „	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 31st March, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "CAMEO" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBOROUGH, and is DISCHARGING in Stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay, failing which they will be landed in boats at their own risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are landed from the Ship.

All claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend on Board every morning to Survey damages, &c.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
No. 1, Forbes Street,
Agents, s. s. "Cameo."

Bombay, 31st March, 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of MAY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st March, 1894.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in Pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held THIS DAY, a Dividend at the rate of Rupees 10 per whole Share and Rs. 10 per one Quarter Share for the Year ending 31st December, 1893, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 144 OF 1892.

ANANDRAO VITHAL VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No—, in Koombharwada, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HARIBA TOOKARAM VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No—, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late VITHAL TOOKARAM VARADI, Deceased.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth day of February. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Vithal Tookaram Varadi, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

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MEDOWS STREET,
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TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

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„ 2	„ 3 12	„
Torpedo Specials No. 1	„ 3 4	per 50

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NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2. To Elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are elegible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. S. M. Moses, who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board, to fill up a vacancy in their body.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 17th April, 1894, both day inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosri Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurment two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khatoo Kooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot No. II.), and on oor towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lalloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 90-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorboy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 76, New No. 1312, Old Survey No. 738 and New Survey No. 2236, Ward No. 6769, 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded asfollows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardeser Wadia late Defendant and described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbard and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-5-4) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (230) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazazon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 4451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 138 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sulleman jee.

Lots No. 1 and 2 will be put together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 83, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 306 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allygar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1889, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 83, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 76 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NAVIVAHU, Widow of the late MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honorable Mr. Basil Lang, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate-General, residing at Mount Pleasant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of January, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Sha Manmohandas Lukhmidas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, having previously thereto made and published his Last Will and Testament in the Gujrati Language and character, and bearing date the Sixteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five. Probate thereof was granted to Vithaldas Sobharam, Hargovandas Jivandas (1st Defendant) and Bai Nandkore, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Nineteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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A VERY AIRY and COMFORTABLE HOUSE on HORNBY ROAD, Nos. 36, 37, in PARTS or WHOLE, near Sir J. J. B. Institution. Very Suitable to European or Parsee families. Apply within, at

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BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 4, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

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January 1894.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR AND PUNCHGANI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay (unless previously sold by private contract, by order of the surviving Executor of the will of the late W. A. L. McKenzie, Esquire:—

LOT No. 1.

A large piece of land, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Westward," situate at Mahableshwar, registered No. 24, in the office of the Superintendent. The bungalow is furnished and is close to "Belia Vista" and "Rockdale," and is considered one of the best sites on the hill. The annual Government assessment is Rs. 8-1 for this and Lot No. 2, and will be apportioned. The furniture is included in the sale. The letting value of the bungalow for the hot season is Rs. 1,000 and during the cold season Rs. 200.

LOT No. 2.

A small piece of land at Mahableshwar, with a bungalow and outhouses thereon, known as "Park Hall." This property adjoins Lot No. 1, and is let for the coming hot season for Rs. 500. Its usually letting value is Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation, and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land containing 11 acres and 35 goonthas with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagle's Nest," at Mahableshwar, registered No. 41, in Superintendent's Office. It is situate in a prominent position in the Lodwick and Sidney Point Road, is close to the "Dhobi's Watercall," and commands an extensive beautiful view. The bungalow is pucka-built with corrugated iron roof, and is completely furnished, and has glass and crockery ware all included in the sale. Extensive servants' quarters and stabling. Rent for hot season Rs 650 to 700, and for cold season Rs. 60 per month. Annual assessment Rs. 31-14.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Panchgani. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 360 per annum. They are plainly furnished, and the furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the executor, or to the undersigned, to whom also Tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 17th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business in partnership in Bombay as Merchants at No. 9, King William Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Savile, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mohomedan, the widow of Hassamally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhoosari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and Executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhailally Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdul Kadur, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Maitland, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubhdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Fatta and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 897 and 2563 and under New Nos. 7311 of the survey Nos. 879 and 763 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 92, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7382, Streets Nos. 231-232, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Goverdhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of seven Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 295 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 6 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoollaee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 295 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Trabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of
Very Valuable Furniture
By JOHN ROBERTS and Others,
at 2, Moriand Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m.,
The property of Rev JOHN A. SELLER.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

THIS DAY, BONA-FIDE SALE.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. 39, Marine Lines, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by RD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their mahogany, rand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a hand some strong English-built glass fronted miniature br ugham with a powerful bay Australian mare, and a set of brass mount ed single harness, one strong goat cart, a strong built poast, an Aden cow with a young calf, a collection of choice an , a collection T. H. GREEN of rare ferns, &c., &c., the property of Revd. Mr. The proper ty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH MACHINE GIN GOOD CLASS COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of Trimbuckdas Tricumdas of Jeena, and on account and risk of Amratlal SP-3 100 full pressed bales Broach machine gin good class cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Commissariat Office Building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, by Schiedmayer splendid ebonywood semi-grand pianoforte by Salzuma and Sochne in very good order, very handsome chromographs and Kuga vases

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Examinations at the School of Art.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
Lecture on the Christian Revelation, Framjee Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sheikh Berkhud entered the dock on Friday and the steamer La Seyne on Saturday; the steamer Metapedia left it on Friday and the steamer Lindisfarne on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 22nd Bo. Infy. will play at the Yacht Club this evening, instead of the Band of the Marine Battalion.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for March 1894, daily average attendance 204·42; admissions 2,177; prevailing diseases, fevers.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—The 175 male operatives of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, who struck work on Thursday, on account of a dispute about wages, returned to their labour on the following day (Friday).

GOSPEL LECTURE.—A lecture to the English-speaking people of Bombay, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. will take place at the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day. Subject: The "Incarnation." The Rev. Dr Mackichan will preside.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna wishes us to state that he was not present at the meeting held last Thursday, in connection with the proposed Pasteur Institute, and that he is not in sympathy with its object neither has he consented to serve on the committee.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a solemn requiem mass to-morrow, Tuesday, in the Dabul Church, at 7 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Vicentinha da Gama, mother of Dr. Acacio da Gama, who died on the 20th March last. Friends will please accept this intimation.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Balloo Bhow, aged thirteen years, mill-hand, employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, on Friday, accidentally received severe injuries about his head and arms, while endeavouring to pull out a broom, which had been caught in the machinery. Balloo was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, on Saturday, at 5-15 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., will deliver an address on educational matters. The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

TIVOLI THEATRE.—A theatrical performance given by several Portuguese amateurs came off on Saturday night. The audience was pretty large, and the programme commenced with an overture "Poet and Peasant," by Professor Ambrose de Souza, who presided at the piano throughout the evening. The plays were all very mirth-provoking, the actors took their respective parts very creditably. The following are deserving of special notice:—Messrs. Charles Pinto, Alex Saldanha, T. Fonseca, Francis D'Mello, Barretto, and F. Sequira, among the actors, and Messrs. T. Fonseca, Frank Rodrigues, and Sequira amongst the comic vocalists.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Captain Hughes and Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Grand March..Heroique.....Schubert.
Overture.....Concert.....Tilt.
Waltz.....Ezpana.....Waldteufel.
Selection.....A Gaiety Girl.....Sydney Jones.
Morceau.....Eine Nacht Der Schweitz Solo for 2 Cornets.....Hume
Polka.....Bon Jour.....Andrew.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 8 p.m., during the dinner:—

March.....Saxon.....Boggetti.
Overture.....La Dame Blanche.....Boildieu.
Valse.....My Queen.....C. Coote.
Intermezzo.....The Road to Moscow.....Luetz.
Gavotte.....Dorinda.....Boggetti.
Selection.....Coster Song.....J. Crook.
Caletonians.....The Knight of mine Thistle.....Balfour.
Galop.....Flick and Flack.....Hertel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.—Mrs. M. Carr, a widow, residing in a bungalow, known as Craig Land, Pellasis Road, has reported to the police, that on the night of the 28th ultimo, at about 11 o'clock, she went to bed, and about 3 o'clock on the following morning was awakened by a man feeling about her bed. She immediately jumped up and caught hold of the man who at once succeeded in escaping from her grasp. Mrs. Carr suspects the man to be a servant, whom she discharged about seven months ago. It is supposed that the man, who is said to be a tall thin fellow, got into the house through a window. No property was stolen.

CYCLING RACE.—On Saturday morning, a five-mile bicycle race was run on the Oval between Mr. J. S. Smith, of London, and Mr. Patel of Bombay, and was witnessed by a number of devotees of the wheel. At the last gymkhana sports Mr. Patel was beaten in a two-mile race by Mr. Derry. On Saturday the start was made at a quarter-past seven, Mr. Patel riding an "American Rambler" and Mr. Smith a "Juno." The Englishman took the lead and kept it for nearly two miles, when he gave in clean blown, being distressed by the heat. Patel took his place and led until the fifteenth lap had been completed, when Patel passed him and won with ease in 18 min. and 55 secs. There were 19 laps round the course, and the judging was done by Mr. Penton.

THE LATE DR. GANPAT R. NADKARNI.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Ganpat R. Nadkarni, which took place at his residence, on the Kalkadevie Road, on Wednesday last. He was by caste a Goud Saraswat Brahmin, and belonged to a family which has been and is still held in high esteem in the Savantwadi State. His father was long in the service of the State and has for some years part been enjoying a well-earned pension there. Dr. Nadkarni's elder brother is a second-class Subordinate Judge, at Deogad, in the Ratnagiri District, and has won golden opinions from the District Judges, under whom he has had to work. The deceased passed his L.M. & S. in 1890, and has since enjoyed a pretty large practice here. He was gifted with a genial temper which had endeared him to those who had come in contact with him. He has left behind him his aged father, a brother, and a young widow.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.—At 7 o'clock, on Friday morning, prow No. 2602, after having been loaded with 250 bags of rice from a native craft in the stream, proceeded towards the Malet Bunder. A very rough sea and high wind were prevailing at the time and just as the vessel got across to the bunder, her sail was unfurled, with the result that a heavy wave came over it, and she immediately sank. Fortunately all the crew swam safely to the shore.—Buglo No. 4389, laden with forty-five tons of coals started from a vessel in the stream and proceeded towards the Chamar Goodi, near Prince's Dock, at 7-30 a.m., on the same day, but owing to the stormy weather it sank while about one hundred yards from the bunder. Fortunately no fatality resulted in this case also.—Buglow No. 6170, laden with 200 bags of cocoanuts, was proceeding towards the Carnac Bunder, on Friday noon, when it sank with the whole cargo on account of the rough weather. All the crew got safely to the shore.

OVER-LOADING THE LABOUR CARTS.—On Saturday afternoon, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abe Ravji and another, labour cart-drivers, were charged with overloading their carts to the extent of fourteen maunds in excess of the weight legally fixed It appeared that the carts were loaded with timber belonging to Messrs. Wallace and Company and the inspector of the S.P.C.A., who prosecuted the accused, deposed that the load was heavier by fourteen maunds, than that permitted by law. The accused denied the charge but his Worship convicted them on the evidence, and fined them Rs. 2 each, observing that he thought the Society had funds enough to erect a big scale in the court compound, capable of weighing a loaded cart. It was very desirable to have such a scale to enable the court to see for itself if the cart was really overloaded, as at present the court had no other means except the statement of the prosecuting officer to ascertain if the cart was overloaded.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jankee, aged forty-five years, the wife of one Sowliaram Bapooji servant to a cloth merchant, residing at Samuel Street. Sowliaram married the deceased about thirty-four years ago and had by her eight or nine children. About five or six years after the marriage, Sowliram took in his keeping a woman, named Cassee, and had by her about eight children. Cassee and the deceased had frequently quarrelled about some household affairs. At 6 o'clock, on Friday morning, the husband went to his work as usual, and at noon, when he returned home, the deceased served him his food as usual. After taking his meal the man returned to work and went home at about 8 p.m. when the deceased gave him his evening meal. She was then quite well. At 9 o'clock all went to sleep, and about 4 o'clock on the following morning the husband was informed that the deceased was breathing heavily and was ill. As the husband could not procure a gharry just at the time, the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital at 6-40 a.m., two hours and-a-half after she was found lying unconscious in her room. Jankee died in the hospital about an hour after admission. From the evidence of Janoo Luximon, servant to an opium vendor, it appears that the deceased purchased about three annas' worth of opium, at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon. The House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that death was due to poisoning by opium and a verdict in accordance with that opinion was recorded.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Bazargate Street Fort. Mr. Cursondas Valubhdas was called to the chair.

The following report of the directors was approved and adopted:—

The directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 31st December 1893. It will appear from the accounts that, including Rs. 278-14-4, being the balance of the last year, the total profit earned by the company during the year amounts to Rs. 78,728-11-2. Out of this sum, Rs. 34,500 are carried to machinery deterioration fund account, and there is now a disposable balance of Rs. 44,228-11-2. The directors recommend that a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share and Rs. 10 per quarter share, be paid. This will reqtire Rs. 44,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 228-11-2, which may be carried to next year's account. During the year the directors have added 1 intermediate frame, 3 roving frames, 3 machines for the finishing plant, and other sundry machines to the machinery of your mill. They have also put 4 ring frames and 4 mules in replacement of old machinery. Your mill has now been equipped and protected by Grinnell's automatic sprinkler installation. This has caused a saving of 20 per cent. in insurance charges. The mill property, machinery and stock are insured for Rs. 10,62,600. Two of your directors, Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Gokaldas Dewjee, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

A dividend at the rate of 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share was declared. Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Gokaldass Dewjee were re-elected directors for the ensuing year and Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurji and Luckmidas Girdhwidas were re-appointed auditors for the current year, their remunerntian being fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks was passed to the directors and the agents to the company, for the zeal and ability with which they managed the affairs of the company. The usual vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

MIDLAND PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, when Mr Philips presided. On the motion of Mr. Smith seconded by Mr Gawthorn it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provision of the Indian Companies Act of 1882. Mr. G. M. Sathe proposed that Messrs. Gawthorn, Smith, Joshi and Philips be appointed liquidators at a nominal remuneration of one rupee only. Mr Edmonds seconded the proposition which was carried. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LECTURE ON "THE GUJERATI LANGUAGE."

RAO BAHADUR HARILAL H. DHRUVA, B.A., LL.B., D.L.A., M.R.A.S., M.P.T.S., District Judge at Naosar, within the territories of H. H. the Gaekwar, who has for some time been in Bombay, delivering lectures, gave his address on "the Gujerati Language and its family connections" on Tuesday, at the Framji Cowaji Institute before a crowded audience under the auspices of the Dnyan Prainsak Mandali, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject was so ably handled by the learned lecturer that the discourse made a very favourable impression upon the hearers. It may be observed that this lecture comes at a most opportune time, as the attention of the Secretary of State for India has been directed to the taking of steps for the improvement and enlargement of the vernacular literature, not to mention the proposals now before the University. After criticising the neglect the vernaculars received at the hands of the University, Mr. Harilal H. Dhruva said: The language of Gujerat had very wide connections indeed. Its history could be traced as far back as the Rig-Vida. It was now a product and descent from the living Vidic dialect through Pali, Sanrasciv and Apabharansa rather than from the dead classical Sanscrit and Prakritas. He then cited instances in support of this view and referred to three main subdivisions of the human speech, namely, the Aryan, Semitic and Turanian, and the so-called stages—monosyllabic, agglutional and inflectional, which he characterized as types. With a common language to start with we got different types and languages formed first by a development of local and social idioms and then by their wider divergences. The Gujerati was one whole language in spite of its Amedabadi Kathiawadi character and Surati idioms, as also the Hindu and the Parsee phases of it. Artificial checks did not improve languages which in their stead got petrified and dead on the increase of that strain. The Gujerati was one of the oldest of all existing vernaculars, and possesses a very extensive literature still unpublished. It was only in the case of the Gujarati, and the history of literatures and languages, that a patriotic feeling prompted Poet Premanand to work for the amelioration of the condition of his language. Arguing from the ultimate unity of languages or at least from their close affinity the lecturer urged that there should be no ill-feeling and difference between man and man, race and race, who are all brethren. He also urged upon all the duty to press the acknowledgment of the vernaculars by our Universities, though the force of a growing public opinion, adding that those languages are not so poor in their origin and in the extent of their literature as they are ignorantly supposed to be.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by the president who made a few interesting observations, advocating the introduction by the Parsees of Persian words into the Gujerati language and literature. The lecturer's qualifications as a specialist in the subject were evidenced by his appointment to the syndicate of the Bombay University to deliver the course of philological lectures this year. The president then alluded Mr. Dhruva's visit to Europe some time ago in connection with the Oriental Congress and his elaborate and learned papers at the Congress. He expressed a hope that the learned lecturer would treat them to another discourse next season. In conclusion Mr. Kama said that thanks were also due to H. H. the Gaekwar for his recent laudable efforts to improve and enrich the language and literature of Gujarati.

WHEN the Queen makes her longer journeys, as to Balmoral, one of two tapissiers (says the *Westminster*) always accompanies the Court, while the other remains at Windsor, in order to be available for packing up and despatching a book, a photograph, or an article of raiment that may suddenly be telegraphed for. The movement of the Court has been reduced to a fine art. When, therefore, notice is given to the tapissiers of the day on which her Majesty intends to travel, they proceed to get out the packing-boxes, each of which has its well-understood burden to bear. State papers and the like are packed by the private secretaries, personalia by the maids of honour, plate by the pantry-men, and so forth. Usually, however, there are a large number of framed pictures, articles of bedding, and the like, the safe transit of which is confided to the tapissiers themselves.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubee.

THE LATE NAIB DEWAN OF BARODA.

IN the death of Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Vasudeo Athley, Naib Dewan of Baroda, which we announced in Friday's issue, the Baroda State has lost a very capable and zealous servant, who by sheer force of his ability and character had attained to one of the most exalted and coveted positions in the State. He was a man of great foresight, industry, and genius, and his literary abilities were far above the average. He was also a Sanskrit scholar of great merit, and would have achieved no little fame in the field of its literature, if he would have cared to do so. Mr. Athley belonged to the Chitapawan Brahmin community, which has produced many eminent rulers in the time of the Peshwa. The late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik also belonged to the same community.

Born in the year 1851 at Rutnagiri, Mr. Athley was only forty-three years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Rutnagiri High School, and passed his Matriculation Examination in the year 1866, when he was only fifteen years of age, and carried off the scholarship of the late Sir Juggunnath Shunkersett for proficiency in the Sanskrit language. He was hardly out of his teens when he became a graduate of the Bombay University, and passed his examination of the Bachelor of Arts. He passed the examination for the Master of Arts in 1871 and obtained the Bhagwandas Purshotumdass Sanskrit scholarship. He then began to study law and passed the examination for the degree of LL.B. in 1875, and was awarded the Arnold scholarship for great proficiency in Hindu and Mahomedan Laws as to the rights of inheritance of property. The Government recognised his merits by appointing him a Fellow of the University of Bombay in the year 1878. His successful University career was universally applauded. Three months prior to his being appointed a Fellow, he had acted in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade as an Assistant Professor of English and Logic. Mr. Chatfield, the then Principal of the College, who knew Mr. Athley's worth, spoke of him in very high terms and recommended him for the post of tutor to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapore. He was previously tutor to his Highness' father, Sirdar Abasaheb Gadge. When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India, his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapore introduced Mr. Athley to his Royal Highness, who congratulated him on his intelligence and profound learning. Mr. Athley practised in the Bombay High Court for sometime after he had received the degree of LL.B. The late Rao Saheb Mandlik who recognised his sound knowledge of law and literary culture of a very high order, took a fancy for him and was anxious to bring the young Athley into prominence. Together with the late Mr. Justice Telang, he was one of the joint secretaries of the Students' Scientific and Literary Society. He was also a secretary of the Bombay Association then started by the late Mr. Naoroji Furdonji and the vice-president of the Anthropological Society. In the year 1887 the late Rao Saheb Mandlik and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar recommended him and obtained for him the post of judicial secretary in the Baroda State. He discharged his duties in a very efficient manner to the entire satisfaction of his Highness the Maharaja and his Excellency the Dewan, and at the first opportunity they rewarded his laborious services by appointing him Naib Dewan of Baroda. He had a useful career before him but fate decreed against it and cut him off in the very prime of life. He was the city judge at Baroda for some time and acted in other high offices in the State on different occasions. His appointment as the Naib Dewan was made permanent only in 1892. He introduced many pressing reforms in the State during his tenure of office. He separated judicial and executive functions; and the establishment of the Small Causes Court in the State of Baroda was due to his exertions. He rendered a deal of valuable assistance to the Nelars' Law Committee. His face always beamed with intelligence and on his features there was an impression of deep learning and capacity for sound judgment. For the introduction of compulsory education in the State of Baroda he had exerted himself much and rendered valuable assistance to H. E. the Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy in that respect. Many of the new measures introduced by him are bearing good fruit. His Highness the Maharaja had a very high opinion of the learning and administrative capacity of the Naib Dewan.

The *Subodha patrika* writes:—Mr. Athley was a man of considerable intelligence and literary tendencies, and capacities, so much so that he might have easily achieved a high name for Sanskrit learning, if he had cared to devote himself mainly or entirely to its pursuit. But he early fell under the spell of the late Rao Saheb Mandlic which led him into pursuits for which he was by no means so well fitted either by nature or by temperament as the less ambitious though certainly not less glorious paths of Sanscrit scholarship. Thus it happened that though a keen and acute lawyer, he did not succeed at the Bar as he deserved, nor did he make a name for himself in the political activities of his time. His modest diffidence and social inaptitudes would make but little headway where even mere brass and a facile tongue may tell far more. Nor was his connection with the "Native Opinion" pursued as it was in the leisure hours of a professional life calculated to do justice to his great talents and his critical acumen or analytical skill. Ill-health compelled him to give up these at best uncongenial pursuits. But he hardly seems to have gained much in point of health, nor was he able to do the best he could with his powers by transferring them to Baroda as a judicial and political officer. He was, however contented with his position there, and does not seem to have scorned to fall in with the stream of tendency common everywhere but especially rampant in native States of discharging one's duty without forgetting the class to which one belongs. In this as in his attitude towards social reform, he illustrated the truth that heredity is often superior to learning and intelligence, and that custom and habit are far more than thought or reason. In so saying we hope we are not uncharitable. At any rate we are not conscious of being so. For we feel that Mr. Athley was a man of considerable parts. But they never had a fair chance given to them. He lent valuable assistance to the late Rao Saheb Mandlic in publishing works on Hindu Law. But on his own account, Mr. Athlye could, if he had chosen, have shown equally good if not better work, of the same or a similar class. But he did not, and that leaves on one a sense of early promise unfulfilled, of capacities and tendencies unused and a whole life twisted from its natural course where it was fitted to shine and be useful to another where it sailed against the current and considerably wasted energy and talent. He was an old and favourite pupil of Dr. Bhandarkar's; both teacher and pupil continued ever after to entertain high regards each for the other. But their different courses in life soon parted them and they afterwards met only at long and rare intervals, so that (excepting happy memories of the past) they had little in common of ideas, sentiments or aspirations. But it seemed as if Nature intended the pupil to take up the teacher's chair someday at College on the latter's retirement and follow him in his antiquarian pursuits. Circumstances ordained otherwise. But Nature violated makes a comparatively barren life. Such, it gives us pain to note, was Mr. Athley's. For the rest, he was a modest, amiable gentleman, with considerable industry and zeal in the discharge of his duty. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

LIEUT. G. S. Q. CARR, the Commander of the Mosquito gunboat at Tete, has made himself famous already by a daring deed (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*). While in command of the Mosquito on the Shire River, news arrived that Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British Commissioner, had been attacked and seriously wounded by the natives, and that the European settlement was in extreme danger. Lieuts. Carr and Robertson immediately landed a small brigade, composed of thirty-eight men all told, marched for twelve hours over the mountains, attacked and routed the enemy, and rescued Mr. Johnston and his compatriots, Lieut. Carr was present at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and has commanded the Mosquito since 1892. He has fifteen years' naval service.

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FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT THE MONEY SCHOOL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday evening, regarding the circumstances under which, one Parushram Damji, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, residing with his mother, at Kolbhat Wady, met his death, on Saturday afternoon. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appears that about 1-45 p.m., on Saturday last, the deceased, who was a school boy, was playing out side the Money School in company with another fellow-student, when he was knocked down by a horse attached to a landau and two of its wheels passed over him. The landau was at the time going towards the Money School at a very furious pace and was being driven on the right hand side of the road by one Kushna Ramji. After the lad had been run over, the driver continued to drive off the landau, when a Parsee, named Maneckjee Pestonjee, who was at the time passing along that way, shouted out to the driver, who finally stopped the carriage at a short distance. The driver and the carriage were subsequently given in charge of the police, and the deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died twenty minutes after admission.

Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Wilson, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The driver and the landau were placed before the jurors for identification. The following evidence was recorded:—

Maneckji Pestonji, a third class mechanical engineer, residing in the Fort, said, that at 1-45 p.m., on Saturday last, he was walking along the Kalbadavi Road from the Money School towards Lohar Chawl, and as he was in front of a harness maker's shop, named Jamsetji, he saw a landau, drawn by a white horse and which was being driven by a man, named Krishna Ramji, coming towards the Money School at a furious pace. The driver was on the right hand seat of the coach-box, and he had a Bania alongside of him. The landau was on its right hand side of the road. At the same time he (the witness) saw the deceased and another boy, named Ramchunder, playing on that side of the road about three feet from the shop on that side. The deceased was knocked down by the horse and two of its wheels pased over his abdomen. The driver continued to drive on and the witness shouted to him to stop. He pulled up after he had gone about twenty-five paces. The witness went up to him and told him to remain there until a police sepoy came. Just then three victorias, containing same Banias, pulled up behind the landau and told the driver of the landau to drive on as the ladies, who were in it, were going to the Church Gate station to catch the Surat train. The driver of the landau then drove his gharry on and the witness got into one of the victorias which followed it. When the witness had got half-way along the Esplanade Road the three Banias, who were with him in the victoria threatened to assault him if he would not get out of the gharry. The witness told them that he would not get out until he had given them in charge of a police sepoy: whereupon one of them struck him a blow with his clenched fist on the chest and kicked him on the leg and the other two tried to push him out. While they were doing so his turban fell on the road and just then a policeman came up. The gharry had been pulled up, when the Banias were attempting to push the witness out. The landau and the other two victorias had gone away. The witness then reported to the policeman the circumstances of the deceased being knocked down by the landau and he took down the names of the Banias, who had struck the witness. The witness then got out of the victoria and went with the sepoy to the place where the deceased had been knocked down and the victoria with the three Banias in it drove away. Having arrived at the place, where the deceased had been knocked down, witness found the deceased being placed in a bullock *rekla*. The deceased was then unconscious, and the witness went with him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he left the deceased, and then proceeded to the Dhobi Talao Police Station in company with sepoy No. 673A, where he (the witness) reported the matter to police havaldar No. 500. The havaldar asked the witness whether he could point out the landau, and the witness replying in the affirmative, he and a police sepoy got into a gharry and went to the Church Gate Station. Not finding the landau there, they drove to the Colaba Station, and when they were near the Grant Buildings, witness saw the landau coming in the direction of the Fort. Witness pointed it out to the sepoy, who got out of the victoria and stopped it. There were some women in the landau and a Bania was sitting alongside of the driver, but he was not the same Bania whom he had formerly seen there. The sepoy told the man to get down, and the women to get out of the gharry, and he got on the box and directed the driver to drive the landau to the Dhobi Talao police station. The driver was then sober. Just before the deceased was knocked down the driver was whipping his horse and urging it on. There was not heavy traffic at that part of the road. There was a steam road roller pulled up at the junction of Piqust Road and Kalbadevi Road. The landau had passed the roller about twenty-five paces, when the deceased was knocked down. Witness first saw the landau, when it was opposite the Lohar Chawl. It was then on its right-hand side of the road.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness.

Killabhai Davidass, a steam road roller driver, and Bholla Raichand, a shroff, corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Mr. Easdon, the House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that the deceased, when brought to the hospital, was in a state of extreme collapse and fast sinking. He was restless and moaning and complained of pain in the abdomen, which was distended. He was admitted into the hospital and died twenty minutes after admission. The witness made an autopsy of the body four hours and a half after death. On opening the abdomen, he found the cavity filled with about three pints of liquid blood, the liver being lacerated for about six inches. All the other abdominal organs were healthy. He was of opinion that death was due to laceration of the liver with internal abdominal hœmorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by laceration of the liver, the result of being run over by a landau, driven by Kooshna Ramji, under such circumstances that the act of the said Kooshna Ramji was a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The Coroner then formally committed Kooshna to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

REVIEWS OF INDIAN LAW BOOKS.

Digest of Criminal Cases reported in the Indian Law Reports from 1876 *to* 1892, *and in the Calcutta Law Reports from* 1878 *to* 1893. (Calcutta: D. E. Cranenburgh, Pleader, 57, Bow-Bazar Street.) Amidst all the mass of "Digests" that have seen the light in India in recent years, not one has hitherto been purely and simply a condensation of decisions in criminal cases, for even where a volume has been issued, ostensibly confining itself to offences under the Penal Code, civil rulings have been sandwiched in here and there. In order to supply this lack, Mr. Cranenburgh adds to his legal textbooks by giving the Criminal Code a textbook all to itself. In like manner he is now engaged in compiling a Civil Digest, containing rulings from 1876 to 1893. Mr. Cranenburgh has shown no little skill in taking the salient points in judgments of wearisome and not always needful length; and in classifying them in a compact form, lending itself to very ready reference. A special feature of the volume and one which must have entailed a vast amount of research amidst the ever accumulating piles of Indian law reports, is the publication of notes showing after each ruling where it has been followed approved over-ruled, dissented from, or referred to. To judicial officers and to members of the legal profession practising in Criminal Courts, this volume (a veritable *multum in parvo*) will be an invaluable addition to their library shelves, while to such candid critics of law court procedure as Mr. James, it will afford ready proof of what the Commissioner of Sind calls "the slavish adherence of the judges to case made law." Mr. Cranenburgh desires us to announce that he is selling his numerous compilations at considerably reduced rates, and that he will be pleased to supply catalogues post free.

The Case Noted Penal Code, (Calcutta: Thacker Spink and Co.) Mr. Charlton Swinhoe, barrister-at-law, Calcutta, is to be congratulated upon the skill with which he has compiled a text-book, valuable both to professional and lay readers. In the opening words of a commendably brief preface Mr. Swinhoe anticipates that the most likely consultants will be practitioners getting up cases within a limited time "away from legal libraries and perhaps often not within reach of even a digest." But we incline to the belief that the most useful purpose the book will serve will be to enable laymen to arrive at a decision when hovering between two opinions as to whether they should issue a summons against parties who have aggrieved them. A reference to "The Case Noted Penal Code" will enable a layman of ordinary intelligence to weigh, in the light of a knowledge of previous decisions in similar cases, his own chances of success. As many a preliminary legal fee may be saved in this manner the volume before us may be regarded as corresponding to that valuable and popular text-book of English law "Every Man His Own Lawyer." All the Indian authorities bearing upon each section have been dealt with under such section, and when the decision bears upon more than one part of the Code, cross reference are given. The volume may be regarded as the most compact compendium of the Penal Code that has yet been issued.

THE EXCHANGE AND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*. At the annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, held on the 24th February, the President, in the course of his remarks, on this subject, said:—"But when we consider the influences that have operated against a more rapid development of manufacturing enterprise, it is clear that a *low* exchange has given India the very opportunity it required, whilst most will agree that a *fluctuating* exchange—provided it does not rise above a given point—is not likely to be unfavourable" These words were spoken before the new Tariff As was introduced; and the duty on the import foreign goods is likely to accentuate them, and give them greater weight. It will be interesting to notice how far they apply to the sugar trade of India by analysing the Board of Trade returns for the nine months ending December 1893 and two preceding years. We find the total imports of refined sugar to have been—

1891	..	.. 70,223 tons.
1892	..	.. 60,573 ,,
1893	..	.. 66,248 ,,

or an increase, in 1893 over 1892 of 97 per cent. Subdividing the imports into cane-sugar and beet-sugar shows a greater increase in the case of the latter then in the case of cane-sugar, *viz.*—

	Cane-sugar	Beet-sugar
1891	.. 58,495 tons	.. 11,728 tons
1892	.. 50,109 ,,	.. 10,364 ,,
1893	.. 52,163 ,,	.. 14,085 ,,

increase in 1893·4 per cent, over 1892, 37 per cent.

This at first sight would appear to be an anomaly, since the cane-sugar comes from silver-using countries, and the beet-sugar from the Continent. It may be assumed, however, that beet-sugar imports increased during 1893 owing to the exchange having been steady during the greater part of the year. The quality of the beet-sugar sent to India is very low. It is really not refined sugar at all, but what is termed in the trade "washed beet."

The imports of cane-sugar were—

(Apl.-Dec.)	1891 Tons	1892 Tons	1893 Tons
From Mauritius	46,697	35,382	34,923
,, China	6,872	9,437	13,725
,, Straits	4,926	4,790	3,535
Total	58,495	50,109	52,163

Mauritius and the Straits show a steady decline, China on the contrary shows a remarkable increase each year.

It will be noticed that total imports of cane-sugar in 1893 are less than in 1891, while imports of beet-sugar are greater in 1893 than in 1891 by 20 per cent.

Value of the sugar imported, if we may trust the figures of the Board of Trade returns, appears to be steadily appreciating, viz.—

	Per ton Rs.	Equal per maund Rs.
1891 ...	241·3	8·85
1892 ..	273·2	10·04
1893 ..	281·5	10·45

Turning next to *Exports*, and here we shall refer to unrefined sugar. Although we hold that with the exceptional advantages that India possesses with her cheap labour and soil and climate admirably adapted to sugar-cane cultivation she *ought* to be a large exporter of refined sugar, we find for the periods under review the following quantities were exported—

	Tons.	Average price per ton. Rs.
April-Dec. 1891 ...	40,581	92·6
,, 1892 ...	31,121	110·6
,, 1893 ...	37,936	130·9

increase in 1893 over 1892 21·8 per cent.

Here again we observe a considerable increase in value. The home market for raw sugar was exceptionally high during the early part of the 1893 season, which probably accounts for the figure for that year being so much in advance of its predecessor. To summarise this branch of the subject *Imports* showed an increase in 1893 over the preceding year for the nine months under review of 97 per cent. and an increase in value of 4·1 per cent, whilst *Exports* showed an increase of 21·8 per cent. and an increase in value of 18·3 percent; or 12·1 per cent as the balance of trade in favour of India as regards sugar.

In connection with the present position of the sugar industry in India there are two factors, low exchange and import duty on foreign supplies, which combine to provide an opportunity for developing the internal sugar trade of the country such as it has never previously experienced—and coupled to these is the expansion of exports which the low exchange may be expected to encourage. It is difficult to understand why sugar, which is one of the most valuable industrial resources of the country, has been hitherto so entirely neglected while other industries have been taken up with in recent years, such as paper-making, flour-milling, cheroot-making, not to mention extensions in the cotton and jute industries. This question has frequently been referred to before, and the general reply has pointed to want of capital and enterpise on the part of the people as the explanation.

The "perennial population," with its teeming millions, consumes sugar of all kinds in yearly increasing quantities, owing to the extention of railway, to the general prosperity of the people, and to economic conditions consequent on the gradual development of the country in other respects.

The figures given above of foreign imports show that India does not produce enough sugar for her own requirements, and it is clear that with the door closed to an increase in foreign imports, an immense field opens out for developing the local industry, both by cultivating the sugar-cane scientifically and on a commercial scale, to obtain the maximum outturn which the crop is capable of producing, and does produce in other tropical countries where more attention is paid to the cultivation; and then, by employing heavy crushing plant worked by steam power, to extract the maximum percentage of juice which the cane is capable of yielding.

There is obviously room for the annual consumption of from 80,000, to 100,000 tons more sugar than is at present produced, and the attention of large zemindars and indigo planters is invited to the profitableness of cultivating the cane crop.

Not only then is there a field for extending the cultivation of the sugar-cane, but there appears to be room for improving the method of manufacture, with a view to providing a better article for consumption by the mass of the people. Refining by the native process is costly and wasteful to a degree, and yet, notwithstanding the fact that most of the "kar-khanas" in the North-West Provinces are carried on with borrowed capital, for which an exhorbitant rate of interest is paid to the mahajans, a profit of 25 per cent. is by no means unusual or out of the way. This information has been recently elicited on the spot from those engaged in the industry. Every adaptation of improvement in scientific process and modern machinery when applied to crude and elementary methods of manufacture results in a reduction in the cost of the article produced, while the profits are increased by saving of labour, absence of waste, and by acceleration in the process. This holds good in the case of sugar probably more than in the case of most other industries. In conclusion, from a consideration of all the circumstances at present operating in favour of developing the industries of India, it does not appear unreasonable to predict a successful future for any enterprise started in the near future, connected with sugar, whether it be directed towards the cultivation of the cane, or towards refining the raw material, provided always that there is experienced management in the undertaking, backed up by intelligent and responsable control.

SIR F. POLLOCK, writing in the *St. James's Gazette* on the late Sir James Stephen, says:—Few English judges have left behind them a record of such continued, arduous, and useful work as Sir James Stephen. He made his mark not only as an expounder and improver, but as a practical administrator of the law. His official career as Legal Member of Council in India, now twenty years ago, is still remembered there with respect and admiration; and outside his strictly professional duties and interests he found time for as much literary

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 99⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England, making an influx of £775,000 this week. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £59 3/8. The price of Bar silver advanced ¼ per cent. to 27½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 59¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London being ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5/8d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of only £20,000 in silver to this port. Braziers' Copper advanced 5s. to £48·5s per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19.

To-day a further advance of ¼d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, in London, at 27¾d; while in New York, the metal as 1¼ cent dearer, at 61 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having receded ¼ cent. to 4·88 dollars; but these are the only fresh financial items to hand the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter being unaltered.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., was quoted yesterday at 32 3/8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Brown Rapeseed at 30¾s. cif, per 516lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk; and Linseed at 37 5/8s. cif per 416 lbs., sellers April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; the above markets being all quiet in tone. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, was 3,120,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool yesterday; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-64d. for March-May deliveries, and 4 9-64d, for July-August. In other Cotton, Belatee and Bengals, of all grades, were 1/8d. per lb. lower; while Egyptian Fair Brown declined 1-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady for spot and arrival Americans; but flat for Surats, the day's Sales being 8,000 bales; Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the days on which the market was not closed during the week ending yesterday for the Easter holidays, was 31,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 43,000 bales. The Imports were 67,000 bales. The total Stock was given yesterday as 1,859,000 bales; but to-day's telegram states the actual stock to be 1,780,000 bales, which makes it 139,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 46,000 bales more than in 1892 at the same time. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 60,000 bales; but of Surats there were 30,000 bales more in sight; and figures which we gave below, now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, an increase of 313,000 bales, compared with last year, and a decrease of 213,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 105,000 bales, and of 113,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, was the same as it ruled a week ago; but Arrivals had advanced in the interval 1-16d. to 5-64d. per lb.; the spot quotations having been 9-16d lower than at the same time last year: but 5/8d. higher than in 1892.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 7 11-16 cents per lb.; but June Futures were 6 points lower, at 7·64 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total Receipts were shown an increase of 917,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,041,000 bales compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of ready Cotton in New York, at 7¾ cents per lb. while June Futures are 6 points higher, returning to Thursday's quotations at 7·70 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports to-day are 7,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 8,000 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 6,790,000 bales, compared with 6,730,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	53,000	60,000	70,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	33,000	42,000	46,000
" " Continent	32,000	40,000	61,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,429,000	4,512,000	6,470,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,483,000	1,778,000	2,779,000
" " to Continent do.	1,832,000	1,631,000	2,045,000
" Stock in the Ports	763,000	83,000	1,039,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,270,000	3,956,820	4,482,670
" " Surats	353,000	247,780	339,970

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,339,000	1,641,270	1,734,290
" London	9,000	5,000	17,000
American Afloat	100,000	45,000	115,000
East Indian "	20,000	10,000	20,000
Total	1,988,000	1,701,270	1,886,290
Price of Mid-Americans	4 3-16	4¼d.	3 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	4 5-16d.	3¼d.
Difference	11-16d.	7-16d.	7-16d.

Very little has been done in Cotton here to-day in either direction, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 300 bales of Broach, at Rs. 229½; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, consisting of 300 Naggur, at Rs. 181½; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 173; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 176.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,943	bales
Wheat	11,176	cwts.
Linseed	43,082	"
Rapeseed	8,260	"
Gingelly	2,584	"
Poppyseed	1,332	"
Groundnuts	2,577	"
Rice	6,406	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. Business has been done for April shipment to Dunkirk, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, Calcutta rates being quoted the same as those current here. There was a little demand for Bank remittance at our quotations, and transactions between Banks were also reported at 1s. 1½d. May, and 1s. 1 11-16d. June transfer, for Telegraphic; but few Merchants' Bills have been offering to-day for any delivery. Private advices make Silver ¼d. higher than Reuter's quotation for the metal; but this market closed flat for the mail as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 25-32 to 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·46¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 for Fours, for Money and Account; but the rate declined 3-16 per cent. in a weak market, rallying, however, a little at the close, and leaving off at 103 7-8 in both positions.

SHARES are very quiet; and the only changes are in prices of a few Cotton Mill Shares, say, a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 in Oriental, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Imperial, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 2½ per share, to Rs. 1,155.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TYTLER—READ—March 14, at St Mark's, Surbiton, Harry Christopher Tytler, 11th Bengal Infantry, son of the late Col R C Tytler, 38th (late) Native Infantry, to Florence Mai, daughter of Mr Robert A Read, The Cranes, Surbiton.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—March 12, at 6, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park Gen Sir George Balfour, K C B, Royal (late Madras) Artillery aged 84.

FIRTH—March 9, at 33, Linden-road, Bedford, Henry Hilhouse Firth, Major-Gen, late M S C, aged 69.

INGLIS—March 13, at Edinburgh, John F D Inglis, C S I, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 73.

LECKIE—March 14, at Glenoe, Walton-on-Thames, Catherine Matilda Hart wife of Col W M Leckie, late Bombay Army.

MORRIS—March 6, at Eastcote House, St John's-park, Blackheath, Rosanna Curtis, widow of the late John Carnac Morris, Esq, F R S, Madras Civil Service aged 90.

PILCHER—March 11, at sea, near Suez, Mary, wife of Surg-Col J G Pilcher, Bengal Medical Service.

REILLY—March 10, Emma, the dearly-beloved wife of Calcott Reilly, of the R I E C, Cooper's Hill.

SELLON—March 9, at Seaton, Devon, Elizabeth Ellen, widow of the late Capt R E Gore Sellon, 2 st Bengal Native Infantry, aged 71.

STEPHEN—March 11, at Red House Park, Ipswich, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, of De Vere-gardens, Bart, K C S I, aged 65.

STEVENSON—March 13, at 24, Grove End-road, St John's Wood, N W, Major-Gen D H Stevenson, of the Madras Army (Retired), aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD—March 24, at the Medical College, Calcutta, the wife of Dr G Bomford, of a daughter.

MALCOLM—March 24, at Peshawar, the wife of Lieutenant W L Malcolm, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

McGREGOR—March 27, at 17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, the wife of James McGregor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY—HAWKINS—March 27, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, C P, by the Revd T E F Cole, Major W du G Gray, 4th P L F F, and D A A G, Nerbudda District, to Helen, daughter of Major J Hawkins, late 24th and 83th (K L I) Regiments.

MURRISON—REHILL—March 23, at St John's Church, Dalhousie by the Revd C W Hume, M A, Chaplain, Captain, W A Murrison, to Ellen Maude, eldest daughter of the late Dr J Rehill, Civil Surgeon, Montgomery.

DEATH.

GORDON—March 27, at her residence, Royapuram, Madras Miss Eleanor Gordon, London Missionary Society.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1894

A PUBLIC meeting in the Town Hall which fully represented every section of the Bombay public has decided that it is desirable that a Pasteur Institute should be established in India, and that subscriptions should be invited for the furtherance of that object. His Excellency the Governor presided, but he pointed out that the movement is entirely voluntary and in no sense official. If the public provide the necessary funds the institute will be established, and the Government of India will give the services of a qualified medical officer to take charge of the Institute provided a sufficient income be guaranteed for its maintenance and a satisfactory scheme arranged for its management. If the public subscribe funds the institute will be called into existence, if they do not Government will take no action in the matter. The question is whether the appeal made to the liberality of the public is one which claims approval. Many well-meaning people maintain that there is no need for a Pasteur Institute, and some go so far as to assert that Pasteur's methods are as little entitled to respect as the prescriptions of the famous Dr. Sangrado. Curiously enough one of the persistent detractors of the most eminent of bacteriologists posed not so long ago as the destined apostle of bacteriological science in India. We have heard from another quarter that the whole object of Pasteur and his disciples is to develop the virus of hydrophobia and cholera by cruelly torturing and killing our animal pets, the use of the virus so obtained to cure or prevent those two diseases being merely a secondary consideration. Indeed the whole question is settled offhand to the entire satisfaction of one group of sceptics by the declaration *ex cathedra* that it is impossible to cure or to prevent disease by impregnating the blood with a virus. If that be really so there is an end to the business. But is it so? Has Pasteur failed to exterminate the silk-worm disease which threatened the extinction of one of the largest industries in France? Is it a myth or a falsehood that he succeeded in depriving chicken cholera and authrax of their potency for evil? The fact that Pasteur's system has been eminently successful in dealing with these pests, which menaced large populations with poverty is as fully established as that the efforts of engineers and scientists have harnessed steam to carriages and made lightning the servant of civilisation. Those who refuse to believe that modern science has provided new means for preventing disease are as hard of belief as the Indian Prince who declined absolutely to believe that the rain in some countries is sometimes white, and the rivers as hard as stone.

Hydrophobia has been known and dreaded by mankind in all the ages of which there is any written record, but it was not until our own times that the possibility of depriving it of its terrors was realised. Mr. E. H. Hankin placed before the meeting on Thursday last, the difficulties encountered by Pasteur in applying to hydrophobia the methods which had proved so successful in combating anthrax and the silk-worm plague. M. Pasteur himself at one time believed that it would be impossible to find a preventive for that dread disease. The microbes found in the saliva of rabid dogs when injected into rabbits occasioned death, but they did not produce hydrophobia. As yet no microbe held to be the true germ of the disease has been found, but that when necessary the Pasteur can dispense with the microbe. The virus, whatever it may be, is generally present in the saliva, but it is always present in stronger force in the brain, and especially in the upper part of the spinal chord of the affected animal. The rabies in the dog—which is termed hydrophobia in man—appears to be transmitted only by inoculation. The theory that it can be evolved within the system is now discredited. It appears to be in its origin a canine disease although it has been known to affect wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, and even the skunk, but it appears certain that those animals are inoculated from the bite of rabid dogs. The virus has the singular property of becoming attenuated when transferred from a rabid dog to a monkey, and then to other monkeys in succession. A point is then reached at which the inoculation from the monkey will not occasion rabies in a dog, but the dog inoculated becomes proof against rabies. On the other hand the strength of the virus is intensified if it be transmitted through a series of rabbits. When a dog is inoculated with the virus from the first rabbit it suffers little and if it be inoculated successively by the virus of other rabits in the series it will be completely proof against virus which would kill an unprotected dog. It is thus possible to protect every dog against the possibility of rabies. Those whose humanity shrinks from turning rabbits to this particular use and would reserve them exclusively for the cook will do well to remember that the method would render unnecessary the wholesale slaughter of dogs which is now indispensible to the safety of inhabitants of this and other cities from the danger of hydrophobia. Our animal pets would escape the annual battu which now dooms so many of them to an early grave. It would also save our pets from the danger which now so frequently overtakes them of going mad and placing in jeopardy the lives of their unsuspecting owners.

Those who very properly sympathise with the possible but somewhat hypothetical torture of rabbits inoculated with the rabic virus appear to forget that hydrophobia involves not only certain death of the most frightful kind known to man, but prolonged and inexpressible torture far in excess of that which the same disease inflicts upon the dog or other animal. The horror of water from which the disease when it affects man has been called hydrophobia, does not aggravate the pangs of thirst experienced by dog and man alike in the prolonged agony. The dog can and does drink freely of water until near the end, when the spasms of the throat put an end to the power of swallowing, but even then the unfortunate animal far from having a dread of water to add to its pangs, laps the liquid which it essays for drink with fierce and frantic effort. With the human victim the sight of water or even the sound of a ripple adds frightfully to the suffering. The mental pain and a despairing sense of helplessness are further aggravations of suffering in the case of man which it is reasonable to conclude the lower animals are exempted. Hydrophobia has hitherto been the prelude to an inevitable and horrible death, but it is not so with the dog. Dogs have been known to recover from the disease, but men never, happily not every man who is bitten by a dog is doomed to hydrophobia. According to statistics the chances are in favour of escape. It is well to know this for the confidence resulting from tranquility of mind may turn the scale in favour of safety, and at all events will eliminate the danger of an attack of what may be termed nervous hydrophobia arising from the disturbing effect of fear and brooding on the imagination. Such attacks are often fatal, though they generally yield to treatment, which true hydrophobia does not. It is well to bear in mind the assuring fact that when the bite is inflicted through clothes the chances are in favour of the sufferer escaping. The virus is diminished or wiped off by the layers of clothing through which the teeth have passed. John Hunter records a remarkable case in which twenty-five persons who were bitten by a rabid dog, only one of whom died of hydrophobia. The symptoms of rabies in dogs are not always the same. Indeed it is laid down in the medical text-books alike in England, Germany, and France that there are two kinds of rabies, dumb madness and furious madness. In the former the lower jaw is paralysed and hangs open. The dog, as a rule, cannot bite except in the intervals of remission. Even in furious madness the malady does not at once show itself in its worst form. There is restlessness and sometimes a marked desire to be friendly and affectionate with children. The disease does not come on with fury or violence, that marks a later stage and may be more or less severe, and is sometimes followed by a remission which may be and often is mistaken for complete recovery. A mad dog does not always foam at the mouth and never in the early stages. The animal suffering from dumb madness does not bark or emit any sound whatever. The cases of dumb madness are estimated at fifteen per cent. on the whole. The ordinary madness which usually afflicts young dogs and puppies is characterised by a hoarse and croaking bark the sound of which excites an instinctive dread in all animals. The period of incubation varies and may be roughly taken at from three weeks to six months. All dogs or other animals which have been bitten by mad dogs it would be prudent to destroy, until the Pasteur Institute affords the means of averting the disease by scientific inoculation. With men the period of incubation varies from a fortnight to many months, and in some cases to a year or more. If at any time before the first symptoms of hydrophobia are developed the patient be inoculated with the attenuated virus of rabies, the system becomes immune against hydrophobia. This is one of the most remarkable of the achievements of preventive medicine which form the special glory of the century now drawing to a close. The rational conclusion is that India should profit by this latest gift of civilization to mankind.

A FRENCH critic has undertaken to wrestle with some of Mr. Malabari's "Reflections on English Civilization." This is M. G. Valbert who devotes no fewer than thirteen pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to a critical examination of the volume written by "a very interesting Hindu of character and talents that command respectful attention." This "interesting Hindu" also happens to be "a Parsi by faith, very much attached to the doctrine of Zoroaster," who works with the zeal of a missionary seeking the charge of souls. As editor-in-chief of an important journal, he holds very different ideas of journalism from those of his brethren. He still believes in the holy mission of the press, and is firmly convinced that journalism is destined to redress wrongs, to reform abuses, to educate the ignorant masses, to warn and correct the powerful, to strengthen and console the weak. Mr. Malabari, says his reviewer, loves his country passionately, but his love is clear-sighted. He is not blind to the weaknesses and miseries of a once noble race, which has merited its present misfortunes; and he has sworn to devote himself to its regeneration. He has too religious a soul to protest against the decree of fate that has handed India over to England. He is not prejudiced against the English, nor does he contest their superiority. He only criticises their methods of Government, and blames them for being clumsy masters. He has no liking for the indulgent patrons who will neither force nor constrain, and whose smile expresses good-will mixed with pity. Mr. Malabari believes he sees in this pity a little of contempt. For a long time he has asked the rulers to give his countrymen what is their due, to treat them as equals, to consult them before deciding their fate. He reminds the English of the Durbars presided over by the great Akbar, wherein sat Brahmans, Musulmans, Zoroastrians, and even Christians. Mr. Malabari admits that England dispenses political favours, but thinks it would be to her own interest to confer rights on the subject race. And here the critic shrewdly asks: "Is Mr. Malabari as much convinced of this as he says?" M. Valbert does not undertake to answer the question; for, "there are hidden depths in the soul of the most candid of Parsis, which no sounding line could ever reach." The critic then enters briefly into the history of the voyage to England, considers the author's impressions and reflections, of which he has given us a share, as eminently characteristic, which the English may perhaps have found more original than correct, but which certainly are not wanting in savour and colour. M. Valbert follows his author from the starting point at Bombay, and never loses sight of him till he brings him back to our shores, accompanied by the faithful Crocodile, whose duties on board the ship the French reviewer very unkindly asks his master to answer for. He sees "The Asiatic philosopher" surprised into a state of panic at sight of the mad rush of life in England—at the way in which the people eat, drink, talk, work, and amuse themselves. He pities their restlessness from the bottom of his heart, even as he admires their freedom and their independence. "Your life is a mad saraband," cries this wisest and most ironical of Parsis. But has the East found the real secret of human existence? asks the West. Unrest is a mark of noble and progressive races—it is that which has made room for all inventions and discoveries, all beneficent reforms and innovations. We think it rather hard on Mr. Malabari to have to go to a French school to learn the philosophy of effort. Keen idealist as he is, he has shown a very European activity in some matters, at which even the more progressive of his countrymen stand aghast. But the reviewer has decidedly the better of his author when he sets him right in the course of his religious speculations. For instance, Mr. Malabari doubts if it is possible for the Englishman to be a Christian in the sense of "Christ's Christianity." M. Valbert retorts that it is scarcely necessary for him to be so, surrounded as he is. In the affairs of this life, religion, after all, is a matter of adaptation and accommodation. If the Christian ideal does not always fit in with the rule of conduct in the West, it does not necessarily imply the state of contradiction too readily assumed by the Eastern observer. Mr. Malabari has evidently missed this phase of the question. The review is throughout as sprightly and piquant as the more aggressive portions of the book itself; but by no means lacking in appreciation. M. Valbert concludes with this characteristic observation: "The Englishman has for his country the proud attachment which one has for a lawful wife that makes a great figure in the world. Mr. Malabari has for his country the tenderness that an adored mistress inspires, to whom light or morose critics deny justice, and whose weaknesses appear to the smitten heart more attractive and more lovable than the virtues of other women."

THE representation of Berwickshire became vacant on the elevation of Mr. Marjoribanks to the Peerage on the death of his father, Lord Tweedmouth. His successor, Mr. Tennant, is of the same shade of politics, and contested the Partick division of Lanarkshire unsuccessfully at the last election. For some time prior to the election the Liberals were unprepared with a candidate, but Mr. C. B. Balfour, a cousin of Mr. Arthur Balfour, who opposed Mr. Marjoribanks, at once expressed his readiness again to try conclusions in the Unionist interest, and commenced his canvass without delay. The consequence was the diminution of the Liberal majority from eight hundred and forty-eight to five hundred and sixty votes, a fact which may to some extent be explained by the fact, that since the last General Election the Church party expressed dissatisfaction with the position as regards Disestablishment and Organised Church Defence Association meetings. In Montg

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Mr. Tennant, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Berwickshire, in the place of Mr. Marjoribanks, raised to the Peerage, by a majority of five hundred and sixty votes.

Mr. Humphreys Owen, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Montgomeryshire, in the place of Mr. Stuart Rendel, raised to the Peerage, by a majority of two hundred and twenty votes.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Richard Temple asked that the papers regarding Siam might be placed on the table of the House. He declared that the recent joint action of France and Russia was a most serious menace to India and the present generation.

Sir Edward Grey said that the production of the papers had been delayed because an immediate settlement between France and Siam was expected.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to Sir James Whitehead, in the Commons, said that the British Government would take every occasion to promote a European disarmament.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Revenue for the year amounts to ninety-eight millions three hundred thousand pounds, being an increase of seven hundred and forty thousand pounds, mainly due to Income-Tax. The principal decreases are in Excise Stamp and Customs.

THE PHRA YOT CASE.

The French Government have selected three judges from the Court of Appeal for the Phra Yot case.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Austria and Russia have concluded a provisional commercial agreement for mutual favoured nation treatment until July.

RISING IN THE PHILLIPINES.

Spain is sending troops to the Phillipine Islands in consequence of an insurrection among the natives there.

Foreign and Japanese interference is suspected.

KOSSUTH'S REMAINS.

VIENNA, MARCH 31.

The remains of the late Louis Kossuth are now lying in State at Buda Pesth.

Immense crowds have visited them, and the national enthusiasm is unbounded. Thousands of poor people walk as much as a hundred miles to see the remains.

H. E. LORD HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, with Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Poore, and Lieutenant Gabb, arrived at Poona station by the 7-45 a.m. train. A large number of officials and gentlemen were present on the platform to receive their Excellencies, among them being Major General Blundell, the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Mr. Silcock, Major Bellers, Major Blomfield, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Miss Shuttleworth, Mrs. Dimmock, Mr. and Mrs. Scannell, etc., etc. On alighting from their saloon, Lord and Lady Harris shook hands with those present and remained conversing some little time on the platform. The party ultimately adjourned to the waiting-room, which had been fitted up as a dining-room for the occasion, where a very pretty looking table had been laid for the guests. About 9-30 p.m., the party crossed the line to the S. M. R. side of the station, where a special train was in waiting to take them to Kolhapur. The train, which was under the charge of Mr. W. M. Stewart, Assistant Traffic Manager, left at 9-50 p.m., accompanied by the Superintendent of Railway Police, S. M. R., and other officials.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, APRIL 1.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris arrived this morning by special train, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. Edgerley, Captains Poore and Gabb, and Mr. Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E. The arrival was private and therefore there was no ceremony. They were received by Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent; Lieutenant Merewether, Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Fraser, I.C.S.; Khan Bahadur M. Cooverjee, C.I.E., Diwan; Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator; and most of the State officers. The distinguished party drove off to the Residency, where they are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Hunter. Great preparations have been made for to-morrow's imposing ceremony of the Maharaja's installation.

THE KURAM VALLEY ESCORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

The Government of India have approved of the Kuram Escort, consisting of the 21st Punjab Infantry, one squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, and one section of No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery moving to Mailana for the summer.

THE MINGOON PRINCE.

A report which has gained ground among the Burmans of the coming of the Mingoon prince this month seems scarcely to be worth any attention, a the prince, according to last reports, was still at Saigon, and there is no prospect of his departing therefrom.

THE KOHISTANIS.

Rumours are current of a gathering among the Kohistani tribesmen in the Indus Valley, but it is doubtful whether any overt act of hostility will be committed as the new fort at Chilas is far too strong for them to attack. Their fanaticism probably has been excited during the Ramazan period, which ends this week.

THE LATE AZAMGARH RIOTS.

A Resolution has been published in yesterday's issue of the *N.-W. P. Gazette*, dealing with the working of conciliation committees in Azamgarh which were established by Sir Charles Crosthwaite during his visit to that district after the riots last summer. It would appear that these committees, which were constituted of an equal number of Hindu gentlemen, chosen by Mussalmans, and the Mahomedans chosen by the Hindus have succeeded beyond expectation in restoring friendliness between the two communities; and the loyalty with which they must have exerted themselves to this end will do much to remove the reproach which fell upon the district by the disturbances of last June. Meanwhile Government is about to take up the scrutiny of the existing bye-laws in the Municipalities throughout the provinces on the subject of cattle-slaughter with a view to seeing that they allow no opening for abuses that can encourage or give pretext for discontent. The right of Mahomedans to eat beef and to make sacrifices [illegible] explicitly recognised, but Government [illegible] time desirous of knowing [illegible] houses are under proper [illegible] carried about for sale [illegible] so forth. These [illegible] been any time [illegible] Crown. But the ten[illegible]g up of late years [illegible] they are acted upon [illegible] locality.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 16.

It has not taken Lord Rosebery very long to discover that his new position is not a bed of roses. Things went smoothly at the Foreign Office meeting. His references to Ireland seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the stalwarts and the most inveterate foe of the House of Lords could not cavil at his denunciations of the poor hereditary chamber, whose fate is trembling in the balance. Moreover, he displayed great tact in "his allusions to" Sir William Harcourt, their honoured colleague, who had "played so rare and magnificent a part." The honoured colleague as leader of the House of Commons said ditto to his recently installed chief, and Mr. John Morley, who is recovering some of his old popularity, made, in response to loud calls, a neat little speech. Then came the ordinary batch of private members. Sir Joseph Pease started off by pointing out that everything was for the best in the best of all Ministries; Mr. Samuel Whitbread, the heavy father of the House of Commons, next bestowed his blessing on the successor of Mr. Gladstone, and proclaimed *urbi et orbi* that the meeting had "cleared the air;" Sir George Osborne Morgan, the chosen leader of the Welsh Radicals *vice* my LordRendel of Hatchlands spoke for gallant little Wales, Mr. W. A. Hunter for dear old Scotland, and Mr. Hartley Stewart, whose name was apparently not in the programme, for, as he explained, the county members. Mr. Labouchere, the hero or demon of the week—he is considered a hero by some and a demon, of course, politically by others—sneers at the meeting as a dull affair; but perhaps he thought the proceedings flat because the tables were rather neatly turned upon him on one or two points. For instances, when Lord Rosebery made the frank admission that it is a grave inconvenience to the Liberal party when a Liberal Minister is not in the House of Commons, then came from a sepulchral voice, which could only have been Mr. Labouchere's a faint "hear, hear." Lord Rosebery's quick ears caught the ironical interruption. "It is," the noble Lord repeated, "a grave inconvenience—especially to the Prime Minister." The second rebuff administered to the daring member for Northampton came from the learned Aberdonian. Mr. Labouchere maintains that Liberals have acquiesced in the selection of a "Peer Premier," simply and solely—not to put too fine a point upon it—because of their innate snobbishness. But there is another form of snobbishness. "It was," said Mr. Hunter, "a snobbish thing to follow a man because he was a peer; but if there was anything more snobbish than that, it was to refuse to follow him because he was a peer." Apart from this there was not much said about the open and secret objections that have been felt and are still felt by many Liberals at the manner in which the change of leadership has been effected, as it were, behind the backs of the led. If there was any heart-burning it was smothered; the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree especially in its manifestations of friendliness to Sir William Harcourt, who has the pity even of those who thank Heaven that he is not Prime Minister to-day; and the faithful Commons together with the "wretched remnant," as Lord Rosebery calls his handful of supporters in the Upper House, separated with the feeling all was going well. In a few hours the spirits of Members of Parliament became depressed as rumours reached the "people's chamber" that Lord Rosebery had committed a "blazing indiscretion." The head and front of his offending was briefly stated this. He had given away the position for which every Liberal politician and every Liberal journal has for years been battling that it is not a *sine qua non* that a majority of the electors of England as distinguished from other portions of the United Kingdom should be in favour of Home Rule. Here are the words that have given rise to so much perturbation in the minds of the Irish members and so much satisfaction to their opponents. "The noble Marquis," said Lord Rosebery, "made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant member of the partnership of the three Kingdoms, will have to be convinced of its justice." There does not at first sight seem much ambiguity about these two sentences, and you can well understand the glee which was shown next morning by the organs of the Unionist party. "This admission," gasps the *Times*, "fairly takes our breath away. It is an argument which we have used from the beginning of the controversy, and which has been scouted by the Gladstonians as if those who used it were Separatists." Lord Rosebery has not so far vouchsafed any public explanation of his much-debated words—private assurances, it is said, have been received by the Macarthyites—but it is expected that he will say something on the subject in the speech he makes at Scotland to-morrow. You will know whether he has been more successful than those including Mr. John Morley, who have tried to convince us with, it must be confessed, little success, that his lordship did not mean what he said. Mr. Morley tells us that all the Prime Minister meant was that it "could be of no avail to submit the Home Rule Bill after the Home Rule Bill to the House of Lords certain as those Bills would be, in the present temper of the House of Lords, to meet the same fate as the Bill which was sent up last year—that it could be of no avail to send such Bills up until we had made further progress in the conversion of the minds of the people." If Lord Rosebery says to-morrow that he has been misunderstood, everyone will believe him. Certainly if the remark is literally interpreted, it seems to say the least scarcely consistent with what he said about Ireland at the Foreign Office. He then emphatically announced that in his opinion there was no necessity for any declaration of policy. "We stand where we did. There is no change in measures—there is only a most disastrous change in men." The extraordinary effect created by his speech in the Lords notwithstanding the views he expressed in his earlier speech at the Foreign Office is striking illustration of the suspicion and distrust that prevails at the present moment in the political world. Will Lord Rosebery be able in his deliverance in Edinburgh to-morrow to dispel the existing uneasiness?

Mr. Labouchere has had his revenge on those who were jeering at him a week ago at the failure of his desperate attempts to get up a case against Lord Rosebery as it happens the defeat of the Government on Mr. Labouchere's amendment respecting the Lords is not likely to do the Liberal party any more injury than the Miss Cass episode did to the Conservatives, but it is not an agreeable experience for the new Prime Minister, or for Mr. Thomas Ellis "If Marjoribanks had been here, this would never have occurred," was an observation commonly made after the Ministerial reverse on Tuesday evening. Mr. Labouchere, having, as he admits, no confidence in the Government, is, no doubt, quite satisfied at the results of his strategy. Why did not Lord Rosebery make Mr. Labouchere his principal whip? The more innocent of his supporters were astounded at what occurred. They would have preferred that the Government should have beaten the amendment by a small majority. But it is not correct to say that the success of Mr. Labouchere's manœuvre was entirely unforeseen. It was foreseen, as I know from their own lips, by some members who did not wish to inflict injury on the Government as a whole or to embarrass Lord Rosebery in particular, but who felt that they were bound by their promises to their constituents to follow Mr. Labouchere into the lobby, whatever the consequences. They say the ultimate effect will be to make their leaders more earnest in the attack on the Lords. Judging from Mr. Herbert Gladstone's speech at Leeds, last night, the victory of the ex-Minister has already borne fruit. It appears from what Mr. H. Gladstone says, that not only are "most of the leaders" (w[illegible] are the dissentients?) in favour of ending the [illegible]ds, but stranger still, everyone of the Liberal [illegible]bers is in favour of the same course. It is evident that the agitation against the Upper House is becoming serious. Sir William Harcourt's promise to provide a day after Easter for the discussion of Indian finance, though it induced Mr. Naoroji not to move an amendment to the Address, did not prevent Sir George Chesney from calling attention to the question of the cotton duties. The discussion, however, only lasted about an hour, and served merely to prepare the way for the fuller treatment that the subject will receive in a few weeks. It is a curious commentary on the boast of Congresswallas, that they have dissipated the indifference of the House of Commons to Indian topics, that Sir G. Chesney's sensible and courageous speech was delivered to a beggarly array of empty benches. He did not hesitate to declare that the Imperial Government would not have ventured to take similar action with reference to the humbler of the colonies, and that the fiscal arrangements were being interefered with, not on any high ground of economy or finance, but simply in the interests of British manufacturers. Sir George's amendment found a successor in a gentleman sitting on the Ministerial side of the House. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., who showed to greater advantage than is always the case when he addresses Parliament. He set an example to the Lancashire representatives which those gentlemen might, though they will not, imitate. "Although my interests are very much concerned with the cotton trade," said Mr. Smith, "yet my sense of what is due to India compels me to support the hon. gentleman who has just spoken." In the course of his observations, Mr. Smith made one comforting remark: "I shall not," he said, "be surprised to see the rupee within the next year or two as low as 10d." When this happens large import and export duties will, he holds, be inevitable. After Mr. Fowler had carefully and correctly recited the brief prepared for him by someone in the India Office, Mr. Naoroji deprecated further discussion at this stage, and the amendment was not pressed to a division. The hon. member for Central Finsbury had intended moving two resolutions later in the session: one relating to the subject of Indian affairs and the alleged necessity for a Royal Commission—that panaces of modern reformers; and the other dealing specifically with the sop to Lancashire. He has now, perhaps unfortunately, combined the two motions. The amended motion as it stands upon the paper is as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient and unjust to India that cotton goods have been exempted from import duty in the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, and that in order to prevent unnecessary taxation and expenditure, it is indispensable to make a full and impartial inquiry into the condition and requirements of the Indian people and into the financial relations between India and the United Kingdom." An effort is being made to extract some information from the Secretary of State as to the rumour telegraphed to India and re-telegraphed to this country respecting the attitude of Lord Kimberley's so-called advisers—for they are really advisers only in name. Sir Mark Stewart, this afternoon, is asking whether the decision to favour cotton was come to with the assent of the Council at Westminster or of a majority of that body. He also inquires if any members recorded minutes of dissent, and, if so, whether those minutes can be laid before Parliament. From another quarter Mr. Fowler is being requested to make public the despatch of the Government of India referred to by Lord Elgin at the sitting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, last week. Although you may not find much in the papers about it and the appearance of the House of Commons, when Sir G. Chesney rose the other night is not encouraging, there is no doubt that the unanimity of all classes in India on the subject has made a great impression upon the British public. Considering the absorbing nature of political events nearer home and the tremendous excitement of the past fortnight, I have been astonished in private conversation with politicians to find how frequently they refer to the remarkable demonstration in India, and how much sympathy is expressed with the views universally prevalent on your side on this matter. Whether all these politicians would go into the lobby to vote against the authors of the unworthy concession to Lancashire electors, is another thing. It is satisfactory to find so warm a supporter of the present regime as the *Westminster Gazette* writing so plainly against the policy complained of. In commenting on the proceedings in the Legislative Council the *Westminster Gazette* says there can be no doubt that those who opposed the omission gained what they claimed, viz., a moral victory. Moreover, after quoting the words of Lord Elgin, or rather of Lord Kimberley, as to what may happen in the future your contemporary pertinently exclaims "could anything be lamer?" Sir Donald Macfarlane, a sturdy Radical, if there is one, apparently agrees with those persons who are bluntly saying that if it was necessary to purchase Lancashire votes, the purchase should not be made at India's expense. After failing yesterday evening to get much satisfaction from Mr. Fowler, the worthy ex-Calcutta merchant turned to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealing to Sir William Harcourt, "seeing that the Home Government had decided to fetter the hands of the Government of India," to say if he was prepared in his coming budget to provide for the Indian deficit. The House was tickled with the suggestion, but Sir William who, for the nonce, under the trials of this week, has lost all his old gaiety of manner gravely replied that he thought the hon. member would hardly expect him to answer such a question offhand.

Meantime the declarations made by Ministers on the subject of our Naval policy are generally of a re-assuring character. The Naval estimates are to be laid before the House of Commons to-night, and a lengthy memorandum as to the present and prospective shipbuildiug has been published in advance. Lord Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, spoke at the banquet in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the Hotel Metropole, on Wednesday evening. Lord Spencer recognised fully the necessity for a strong and powerful Navy for the protection of our commerce in every part of the world, and admitted that as our commerce increased so our Navy would require to be increased in order to perform the same effective duties it had previously performed, in an equally successful manner. He intimated that the Government would have to make increased demands upon the country in order to provide an "effective insurance" against the dangers that might threaten us, and assured the gathering that the country could rely upon the present Ministry to do what was necessary to enable Great Britain to maintain the position she had so long held on the sea, for the benefit of our commerce all over the world. Mr. Asquith spoke in a similar strain, and acknowledged that the commercial classes appeared to be "not only willing, but longing and eager" to pay whatever further call upon the resources of the country might be deemed necessary to maintain our Naval Supremacy. Mr. Asquith also pointed out the folly of capital and labour wasting months of time and millions of money in internecine strife, at a time when all their energies should be devoted to repelling the competition of our rivals. There can be little question that now men of all parties are fully alive to the necessity of making the utmost sacrifices that patriotism may require for the protection of our commerce and keeping open our trade routes should European rivalries unhappily lead to war; but neither employers nor employed realise as fully as they ought to do the paramount importance to our industry of presenting by co-operation and union at home an unbroken front against the foreign rivals, who are making inroads upon our markets. Therein lies our great weakness just now.

The name of Baron Hirsch—sometimes called "Prince of Wales's friend"—is not unknown in India. Some three years ago the Baron started "The Jewish Colonisation Association," the object of which was to transfer Russian Jews whom persecution had driven from Southern Russia to South America, where several fertile plots of land in the Province of Entre Rios were purchased for their settlement. The Baron endowed the scheme with the princely capital of the two millions sterling, and a consular report from Buenos Ayres just issued shows that the Colonisation has been so far successful. Some sixty-three square leagues of land is now possessed by the Association, for which £220,000 was paid; thereon some 6,300 colonists, mostly from Southern Russia, have been settled. They have no fewer than 17,250 acres under wheat, the produce of which represents a value of £30,000, which is a return of 7 per cent. on the capital. The success of the scheme so far, though far from complete, is said to be very gratifying. As an instance of the munificence of this wealthy Jew, it may be mentioned that he has again distributed in charitable purposes the winnings of his race horses. Last year, the sum amounted to £7,500, and he has supplemented this with an equal sum from his own pocket, the total, £15,000, being divided among the London hospitals.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

On Saturday afternoon, his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris and members of his Staff, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus, *en route* to Kolhapore, where he instals the new Maharajah on the "gaddee" of his ancestors. The departure was an official one, and the heads of departments and others were therefore in attendance at the station to wish their Excellencies a pleasant journey in the present trying season of the year. Half-an-hour before the time fixed for the departure of the train, Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, with a body of native policemen, had taken charge of the public road in front of the station for the preservation of order, while a body of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were drawn up in the road facing the new Municipal Offices. A large crowd of townspeople had collected on the sides of the road, with the blank curiosity that distinguishes native crowds, to see what was going to pass. Inside the station, Mr. Ryan, the station-master, had made everything look trim and tidy for the occasion; and Mr. Keily, the Deputy Traffic Manager, and Mr. Middleton, the Traffic Superintendent, were busy in supervising the arrangements made for their Excellencies' departure. A guard-of-honour consisting of 100 rank-and-file, of the North Lancashire Regiment, with band and colours; and another guard-of-honour, consisting of a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Captain Griffiths, were drawn up on the station platform. A special saloon for their Excellencies had been attached to the ordinary passenger train by which they left; and the down platform, with the guards-of-honour, the heads of departments, the many military officers in garrison, and the numerous passengers leaving by the train, made the station a scene of unusual bustle and excitement. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captains Poore and Gabb, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour before the appointed time, and were received at the entrance by the Chief Justice, General Gatacre, Commandant of the Bombay District, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Railway Police, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Member of Council, Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Secretary to Government, and others, with whom they walked on to the platform, where an interchange of social amenities took place with many of those present, among whom were, besides the gentlemen above-mentioned, the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sheriff of Bombay, the Ven. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Archdeacon of Bombay, the Rev. Mr. Greig, Mr. C. Barboro, Consul for Portugal, Mr. Harry Ballantine, Vice-Consul for America, Mr. Grattan Geary, Kuvar Buldeo Singh, of Dharampore, Captain Griffiths, Lieut G. Loch, Major Mein, Major Ryley, Colonel Hilliard, Captain Bean, Port Officer, General Cunningham, Surgeon-General Webb, Brigade-Surgeon Gallway, Surgeon D. E. Hughes, Colonel Pearse, Lieut.-Colonel Riley, Colonel Gerard Martin, Colonel Hobday, Colonel Hibbert, Colonel Empson, Surgeon Greyfoot, Major Hildebrand, Major Johnston, Captain S. C. Smith, Lieut. Close, and many other garrison officers, Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., S. Rebsch, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, Messrs. C. Chambers, W. H. Walker, A. F. Turner, T. M. Filgate, F. J. Hutchinson, J. L. Jenkins, J. Dunn, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Morojee Kassinath, Dr. Da Gama, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, F. A. Spencer, Syed Noorooddin, C. S., Nawab Meer Zulfiker Ali, N. M. Lokhande, Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Janardhun Hirjee Patel, F. D. Ghaswalla, Babu Ramchandra, Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, &c. Lord Harris, accompanied by General Gatacre, went up and inspected the guard-of-honour, and for some minutes was engaged in conversation with some of those present. Their Excellences were presented with some pretty bouquets of flowers. Mr. C. Bedford, Passenger Superintendent, accompanied the train, which steamed out of the station at 2 p.m. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery in connection with his Excellency's departure.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CULTIVATING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We see again the Government of India floundering in its endeavours to put the indebtedness of the cultivating classes on a footing by which there is a possibility of their becoming again solvent; but I cannot see that Mr. Lee-Warner's proposal as put forth in your paper of to-day's issue is at all likely to mitigate the evil of indebtedness by any patching of the Acts at present in vogue. I would desire to draw attention to the usage in Native States and what was applicable to the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces. Some thirty years ago in those days it was customary when the interest on a debt amounted to as much as the principal sum all charges for interest ceased, and the debtor had some chance of paying off his liabilities by instalments, but what is the case now. We instead of doing something to relieve the debtor have rivetted his chains more firmly by decreeing that no bond is valid unless the holder thereof within three years obtains a new bond, inclusive of interest from his debtor, and this little arrangement enables the creditor to charge a compound interest until the end of the chapter. This Act was scarcely promulgated with the view of giving the cultivating classes what we were pleased to term "the Blessings of British Rule." It is to be hoped that there is some one of the Legislative Council who can view the matter from an Indian basis, and carry out the old Indian system which did not permit mortgages of land to be made to any one but to the Durbar or Ruler of the Native State, of which they were subjects. The whole of the land practically belongs to the Government, and no zemindar has a right to alienate it from his family, or the Government to which he is subject. We are upsetting the old customs of the East and bringing in laws and rules which, however good they may be for Western civilisation, are not at all adaptable to the wants or requirements of our Indian subjects. I regret to say I can only view Mr. Lee-Warner's proposals as mere tinkering and a bolstering up of defective legislation. The Government of India will have to begin anew and revert to our old principles, which were to a certain extent patriarchal. In olden times the officers were retained in their positions for years, but I observed that one civil officer on whose biography you descanted had been about twenty years in the service, and during that period had held twenty-four different appointments, by what possible reasoning, the Government act in sanctioning these ever constant changes I cannot possibly imagine, for an officer in a short period of office could by no possibility gain the confidence of the zemindars over whom he ruled, nor could he be expected to sympathise with them. In former days our officers had much more exalted ideas of their duties and were not always rushing off to obtain a trifling increment of pay by a change. It is quite grievous to think that the people never actually know us now as they did in former days when the Collector Sahib was often worshipped for his justice and consideration of all classes. At present we are regarded as the Bunneea Raj by the zemindars in the north, and we richly deserve the name for it is through our law-courts that their hard earnings have been devoured and hope crushed out of them by the constant exaction of accumulations of interest on their debts. It is a matter of vital interest to the Government of India that our populations should be contented, and I trust that some legislator will arise to deal with this sore of indebtedness and to put matters on a footing that will ensure attachment to our rule. I dissent from Mr. Lee-Warner's view that "the old Acts have proved a success," and assert that they have only aggravated indebtedness and a drastic measure of relief is required to rehabilitate us in the eyes of the agricultural classes.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major General.

Bombay, March 31.

INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by the General Officer Commanding the District, took place on the general parade ground, on Saturday afternoon. The form and precision with which the men paraded reflected great credit on the corps and their energetic and zealous Commander, Colonel Bayley. The men fell in near the Gymkhana pavilion and were formed into several companies. The time at the disposal of the corps was taken advantage of in proving and sizing the companies and a little before five o'clock, the hour appointed for the inspection, the regiment was marched on to the general parade ground where they took up a position in line, facing the west, in readiness to receive the Inspecting Officer. General Gatacre, D. S. O., who arrived punctually at five o'clock, and was greeted with the customary general salute. He was accompanied by Colonel Hilliard, D. S. O., Assistant Adjutant General. The General and the Assistant Adjutant General rode up to the alignment of the corps, and a close inspection was made of the arms and accoutrements by the Inspecting Officer. At the conclusion of the inspection, quarter column was formed of the No. 1 company and the troops moving to the right in sections of four, and came up to the first point of the oblong for the march-past. After the officers had taken up their positions in front of the regiment the parade advanced to the march-past with shouldered arms; each of the companies going past the saluting base in a fairly good formation. The men having taken up their position in line on the original alignment, they were put through manual and firing exercise which were executed in a highly creditable manner. The corps next performed several battalion and line movements, comprising among other performances, advancing in echelon, forming company squares, changing direction and advancing and retiring in line. This being done the corps under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley advanced in line in review order, the inspection movements terminating in a general salute. Quarter column was again formed, and the General made a few remarks addressed to Colonel Bayley, and other officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. He expressed his satisfaction at the general precision, form, and get-up. The drill, he said, was very creditable, the movements having been performed steadily and fairly well. The general get-up he was glad to say was a little above the average. He wished specially to mention that though on the whole the march-past was generally good, that of the "D" (Captain Nicholson's) company was certainly the best. The General next referred to some faults which being pointed out he hoped would soon be attended to, and he hoped in future he would have opportunities of telling them they had improved, He congratulated Colonel Bayley on the large number of men he was able to put together on parade. The new uniform recently introduced in the Corps seemed to be very satisfactory and convenient. The General concluded his remarks by observing that he was very glad to be able to make a favourable report on the corps.

The General having left the ground the Volunteers were marched to the Esplanade Road and there dismissed.

Out of the total strength of 780 men including all ranks 542 men were present on parade, which was a very large number considering the fact that 203 were away on leave. The men were admirably handled by the Commanding Officer (Colonel Bayley) and Majors Brown and Acworth. A good deal of the success of the drill which met the approval of the Inspecting Officer was due to the exertions and perseverance of the individual company officers.

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C., Majors R. S. Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Captain J. P. Baird, Captain E. F. Nicholson, Captain F. Place, Captain G. Lund, Captain J. W. Smith, and Captain S. Tomlinson, Lieutenant T. M. English, Lieutenant F. W. English, Lieutenant D. J. Sharp, Lieutenant J. H. Ferneaux, Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson, Lieutenant R. Snell, and Lieutenant C. C. James, 2nd-Lieutenant J. Leask, Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkins, 1st Queen's R. W. Surrey Volunteers, Lieutenant A. F. Soundy (Paymaster), Lieutenant J. P. Cornforth (Quartermaster), and Rev. T. H. Greig. The following is the Parade state:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergeants	Band and Buglers.	Rank and File	Total on Parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total strength of company
A Company	3	5	20	36	64	23	1	88
B "	3	3	1	40	47	12	4	63
C "	3	4	2	41	49	23	1	73
D "	2	7	2	55	66	22	11	99
E "	2	4	2	47	55	10	4	79
F "	2	4	1	29	36	35	11	82
G "	3	4	1	72	80	1	...	81
H "	...	2	1	11	14	21	...	35
I "	...	2	2	15	17	31	...	48
K "	1	2	...	41	44	5	...	49
L "	1	4	...	56	61	9	...	70
Staff "	3	1	...	5	9	2	...	11
Total..	22	40	32	448	542	203	35	780

THE BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A handicap race took place, on Saturday afternoon under, auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. The race was open to any Association boats, and was started at 4-30 p.m. The following six boats were entered:—

Boat's name.	Rig	Entered by
Senta	Cutter	Surg.-Maj. Boyd.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr. P. J. Messent.
Melody	Lugger	Mr. J.R. K. Macbeth.
Janetta	Lugger	Lt. Halliday, R. E.
Isca	Cutter	Mr. M. C. Turner.
Mannikin	Cutter	Capt. S. C. U. Smith, R. A.

The course sailed was No. 3 on the list: from Pilot schooner leaving it to starboard to Middle Ground buoy leaving it to starboard round Fairway buoy in direction of Gulf Island leaving it to starboard, and finishing with starboard side next to Schooner. The yachts started in good time, and got away well together rounding the Middle Ground buoy in a bunch. The wind being W. N. W. the racers had a leading breeze down to the South Karanja buoy. The Senta came first, the Blue Bell following close up, the others sailing off behind. The following is the result:—

Name of boats.	Start. H. M. S.	Handicap. M.	Time of arrival. H. M. S.
1 Melody	4 30 0	12	6 23 33
2 Janetta	"	16	6 23 30
0 Senta	"	21	6 31 0
0 Mannikin	"	6	6 31 20
0 Isca	"	2	6 43 0
0 Blue Bell	"	0	6 33 0

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PLASSY.

The Plassy, under the command of Lieut-Commander W. Gunn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, where she had been for target firing practice. The Flagship Boadicea is at Karachi, waiting for his Excellency Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, who has gone to the Gulf for inspection purposes. After joining the Flagship on or about the 7th instant, at Karachi, his Excellency will return to Bombay. Two torpedo boats Nos. 101 and 102 also returned from Karachi on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PIGEON.

The Pigeon, under the command of Lieut-Commander M. G. Cartwright, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she left on the 21st ultimo. The Pigeon has been cruising between Muscat and Aden, and the Somali coast, for the last six months. She has come here to be docked for repairs and will be in port for about two months. Her future movements are unknown. She was relieved by H. M. S. Marathon. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

COLLISION WITH A TROOPSHIP.

The s.s. Lord Erne, of 3,647 tons, which arrived in harbour on Saturday night, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals, under the command of Captain J. C. Dunn, reports that she collided in the Suez Canal, with the Troopship Himalaya. The latter vessel only received slight damage.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of 16th March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr E Gray
Col Hammond
Col and Mrs Maltby, child and 2 infants
Surg-Lieut-Col, Mrs and Miss Johnson
Mrs Bissets, child and infant
Miss Oliver
Mrs Reid
Mr Binge
Mr D Little
Miss F Hammond
Mr F Dawson
Mrs and 2 Miss Haroldes
Mrs Ryland and child
Mrs and Miss Moon
Mrs Corhead

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Bisset
Mr E Yeo
Lieut E S A Wake
Mr and Mrs Townley
Mr P H Bliss
Mr S Bradford
Revd J Brooks
Revd Kinsman
Mr G Nicoll
Mr W McIntosh
Mr C A Croft
Mr and Mrs Walter
Mr Matthews
Mr Warneford
Sir Mortimer Durand
Lady Durand
Mr Thornhill
Major and Mrs Lambert
Mr G Thummler
Mr W S King

FROM SUEZ.

Mr FitzPatrick
Mr S Gordon

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr John A Ralli
FROM ADEN.—Mr W Robinson

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 16,

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Saturday, when Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Tweedmouth, and Mr. Fowler took the oath on their accession to their new offices, and her Majesty pricked the Sheriffs of England and Wales and the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday *en route* for Florence. Her Majesty arrived at Port Victoria at 6 o'clock the same evening and slept on board the Victoria and Albert, which started the next morning for Flushing. Her Majesty arrived in Florence yesterday morning.

Lord Oxenbridge has resigned his office as Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Cork has been appointed in his place.

POLITICAL.

Lord Rosebery on Monday addressed a full meeting of his political supporters at the Foreign Office, and in the course of a long speech stated the nature of the policy of the new Government, which he said would be a continuation of that enounced by the great statesman who had just retired.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's room at the House of Commons. All the Ministers were present.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a letter from Major Jones, M.P., in reference to reconsidering his determination to retire, says that the choice before him has been between the resignation now effected on the break in public affairs supplied by the close of the Session and the short continuance of a struggle against difficulties best known to himself, with the certainty that it must, in any case, terminate in the midst of the business of the Session.

Mr. Goschen spoke at a Conservative and Unionist meeting at Highbury on Wednesday, and dwelt on the Government's defeat of the previous night as evidence of the little hold they have on their followers criticized their programme for the Session as one of mere advertisement, and discussed Lord Rosebery's attitude with regard to Home Rule, predicting that he would not be equal to the task in which Mr. Gladstone had failed.

Lord Londonderry and Lord Ashbourne were the principal speakes at a great Unionist meeting held at Darlington on Wednesday.

Sir F. Mowatt, Assistant-

WHAT CAN BE URGED ON THE OTHER SIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have been treated to some strange surprises of late, but probably the strangest of them all was the sudden revelation that yesterday's meeting at the Town Hall, which in the newspaper announcements and the huge flaring placards throughout the town, was explicitly addressed only to the friends and supporters of the proposed Pasteur Institute, was not, after all, a partisan meeting at all, but was a public meeting, open to all and sundry, and stranger still, that those holding different opinions were actually at liberty to address the meeting. The transformation was as sudden and unexpected as it was extraordinary, and doubtless the somersault was intended to give colour to an impression that the city was unanimously in favour of the Institute. The meeting was a study in itself in the manner of its advertisement and its management no less than in its transformations and the matter and the maxims presented thereat. It is understood that the other side of the case is to be shortly presented to the public, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to discuss the subject of the lecture, beyond remarking that the few practical queries which were suggested to the learned lecturer were evidently too inconvenient for his unbounded enthusiasm, and therefore remained unheeded. I am not quite sure that the possession of the modicum of sound common sense which only serves to make the possessor of that precious though much abused attribute to fly to a remedy simply because he reads it advertised every week, and abandon it in favour of another which is offered for acceptance by an appeal to statistics, is a distinct advantage or the reverse, nor is it easy to follow the reasoning which bases the claims of scientific eminence on such a peculiar foundation as was exposed to the public view by one of the speakers. But apparently reason and science and doubts and enquiries were to be sternly excluded, and practical common sense, whatever that may mean, in such a connection, was to reign supreme, and some of those present who apparently found it difficult to repress their ignorance were yet in raptures as to the vast vistas of hidden possibilities for good which the vision of the Institute seemed to open up before them.

But a more serious circumstance, and one of which the public is entitled to demand explanation, is the sudden conversion of the meeting from one of friends and supporters of the scheme to a public meeting. The meeting was advertised to be one of friends and supporters only, and naturally the opponents kept away. A note of dissent was sounded, and there is evidence of its having reached the organisers of the meeting, but attractive huge placards were about to announce free admission, but only to the friends and supporters of the Institute, and no effort was made to announce or to intimate in any sort of way that the opponents would be welcome both with their company and a free expression of their views, and yet it was announced in all seriousness that the meeting was a public meeting and the opponents were actually called upon to express their views, but, of course, the opponents were not there at all, and this appeal to them was lost, and the opinion of a few dozen enthusiasts (excluding the school-going part of the audience) who responded to the call of the huge and glowing placards and were bound to support the proposal will be passed off as the voice of the Bombay public. Only recently Government seemed to be very much in doubt as to what constituted a "public meeting." But judging from the standard authoritatively set up at yesterday's meeting, these doubts and hesitations would seem to be somewhat unnecessary, now that it is laid down that it is not only permissible but right and proper that one kind of meeting may be advertised and quite another kind represented. Not so many years ago a meeting asserted to be "public" but intended to be composed of the friends of a departing Governor was held to vote a statue to him, and the opponents who attended were silenced, thanks to the astuteness of the framers of the notice. In the case of the meeting now under consideration where this excuse was wanting, but in these more "free" days it seems allowable for persons not only to attend but also to oppose motions as a meeting of the friends and supporters of the object of the meeting, and the new example and instruction will doubtless be of use in future occasions.

The laboured explanation of the movement being quite voluntary and spontaneous on the part of the people is perhaps not full enough to be clear. It is said that the Government of India "fully approve of the proposal, etc.," but the question is whose proposal. We are told that the Imperial Bacteriologist suddenly found one year the Poona atmosphere too hot and dry for bacteriology and that he with his establishment had therefore to be moved to a cooler climate. We have heard of the exploiting of a suitable climate, and we have also been told of some site having been fixed upon, but we have not heard of his having been housed yet. Now the question arises—Is this proposed Institute a proposed house for the Imperial Bacteriologist? If not, why have two buildings for bacteriological work in the same place with two establishments, for surely the best site having been fixed upon as the one suited for such work, the proposed Pasteur Institute cannot be in any other site than the one selected by the Imperial Bacteriologist. As to the practical outcome of the discoveries in "Sarra," I shall not touch upon the subject on this occasion. Let us hope that the change in the Indian climate which made Poona too hot and dry for a year will not overtake the newly selected spot for a bacteriological laboratory. Much has been made of the "practical point of view," but it seems to have been forgotten that that is practically "non est" on the field of enthusiasm, and however much a Pasteur Institute may be made to plead for its existence in India from the point of view of a bacteriologist it is premature to say the least, from the other points of view. It may be for reasons of humanity that we are asked to lay out lakhs to bless with the hope—and only a hope—of cure some few scores who may not be able to go to Paris from India, but nothing is said of allowing our hospitals to remain in the condition of pauper asylums, or of a retrenchment in the expenditure of the department of medical relief by the cutting down of the allowances of relatively costly but very necessary articles of medicine and food. But more of it hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

March 30. B.

THE KOLHAPUR INSTALLATION.

THE Poona Native Institution has addressed the following to His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur:—

May it please your Highness,—On behalf of the Poona Native Institution Association which arose out of an educational body formed in 1874 for the diffusion of education among the humbler classes of our people we must humbly crave leave to approach Your Highness most heartily to congratulate you upon Your Highness' installation on the Gadi of Kolhapur. The State of Kolhapur were the descendants of the great Shivaji the founder of the Maratha Empire have ruled nearly two centuries, has peculiar charms of historic associations and is ever regarded as an object of great reverence and affection throughout the whole of Hindustan where the Maratha influence still prevails. It is this national tie of allegiance and affection that has prevailed upon our Association to send us here to join with the people of this town in their rejoicings at this most auspicious installation of Your Highness. The State of Kolhapur has remained without its own ruler for about 30 years on account of very severe misfortunes and now that after the lapse of so many years of anxious expectations it has pleased the most gracious God to fill it up by a Prince of Your Highness' enlightenment and abilities, the occasion has naturally led to the great rejoicings of Your Highness' subjects here and Your Highness' well-wishers abroad. In these days of liberal education when the people are taught to appreciate popular rights, the duties and responsibilities of a Native Soverign have naturally become very arduous. Nevertheless there is every probability, that Your Highness' great attainments, your untiring application, your assiduous care for the welfare of Your Highness' subjects, your love of justice and the purity of your domestic life will make Your Highness' reign one of glory and honor to yourself, and of happiness and prosperity to your subjects. It is fervently hoped by all that Your Highness' Government will identify itself with the interests of your people and shine forth among those of Native States by lightening the burden of taxation, by undertaking and constructing public works, by encouraging native talent and ambition, by fostering industrial enterprise, by stimulating higher education and by affording liberal help to every movement intended for the elevation of this country.

In conclusion we beg to thank Your Highness for the great condescension that Your Highness has shown in inviting and welcoming us to this grand Darbar and receiving at our hands the humble address of the Poona Native Institution Association.

(Sd.) Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Vinayak Ramchandra Jalaspurkar, Ramchandra Nilkant Inamdar, and Govind Hari Thorat.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD ELGIN left Calcutta on Friday afternoon, and arrives in Lucknow to-morrow evening. His Excellency remains in Lucknow till Saturday, when he leaves for Simla. The Viceregal party consists of the Countess of Elgin, Miss Bruce, Mr. H. Babington Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. A. Durand, Military Secretary; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy; Lieutenants S. H. Pollen, F. L. Adam, and R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Aides-de-Camp; and Mr. F. W. Latimer.

THE opinion is gaining ground in Burma that the fate of the Ruby Mines is sealed, but the decision arrived at by the Chief Commissioner, who made an official inspection of the mines about ten days ago, is confidential and has not been made public.

THOSE who are opposed to the idea of localising Indian regiments, may note in this year's reliefs a sign that their view is accepted at headquarters. The 14th Bengal Lancers, composed of Punjab Jats, is sent down country to Sougar, Jubbulpur, and Santa. We hear indirectly, indeed, that this particular move is the result of the fact that the Secretary of State has vetoed the localisation of regiments.

MR. C. W. ODLING, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine and Irrigation Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner, Central Office of Accounts, Public Works Department, Bengal, is granted eight months' leave, on medical certificate. Mr. J. H. Toogood is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary during the absence of Mr. W. B. Gwyther.

THE Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway will be formally opened to-day.

ABOUT Rs. 4,000 have been collected at Rajahmundry for a Student's Home to be erected there in honour of Mr. Metcalfe, and about Rs. 4,000 more at Cocanada for the same purpose. It has been estimated that a Students' Home to accommodate fifty students will cost about Rs. 25,000. A committee has been formed, and it considers that it is desirable to commence work before the retirement of Mr. Metcalfe, which will be about the beginning of next year.

AN action, which will serve as a test case observes, a contemporary, has been brought against the Madras Railway Company in connection with the recent Karamadai accident, which occurred on the line between Coimbatore and Mettapoliem, and which, it will be recollected, was pronounced by the Collector of the Coimbatore district and by the District Superintendent of Police (whatever this opinion may be worth) to be due to an act of God, and not to any negligence or want of provision on the part of Madras Railway authorities. Mr. Upcott, the Chief Consulting Engineer, after a careful examination of the scene of the disaster, was of the same opinion as the abovementioned officers. The Railway Company has accordingly declined to entertain any claims for compensation on account of injury to person or property. A native merchant, however, who forwarded a consignment of tobacco and cloth to Mettapoliem, has determined to call in question this action of the Railway authorities, and has filed a suit in the District Court of Coimbatore for damages for the loss of his goods. The greater portion of the tobacco was recovered, but the cloth was lost. The Company are defending the suit, which has been posted for the 29th March and, it is needless to add, is creating no little interest.

JAMES CARMICHAEL appeared before the Calcutta Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday, charged with defaming Messrs. Paul and Robert Knight, of the *Statesman*. The case was in connection with certain scurrilous paragraphs published in the *Sunday Times*, the editor and proprietor of which paper is now undergoing three months' simple imprisonment for having published the same. Carmichael, who had been discharged from the *Statesman*, is charged with actually having written the paragraphs. Evidence was given to prove this, Gasper himself appearing in the witness-box and stating that the accused wrote the libellous article. He gave permission for his name to be disclosed. This was before publication. Accused reserved his cross-examination, and said he had not his witnesses ready. The case was adjourned to April 4th.

THE scheme that the Inspector-General of Police (Major S. Peile) has submitted to the local Government for a battery of six guns for the Military Police of Burma, has been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. There are now two mountain guns in position at Sime, which the military police have used in action; but in his report Major Peile writes:—"The practice was very erratic, to say the least." Two more guns are in position at Sadon in the hands of a detachment of No. 7 Mountain Battery, which it is proposed the military police shall take over. These four guns are somewhat antiquated, but besides these two more guns for field purposes will be taken from the arsenal and kept at Shwebo.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 17th March was 279 against 307 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 108. There were 42 deaths from cholera, against 40 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquenium by 7. There were 8 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 3 in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 25 respectively, against 119 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·2 per mille per annum, against 27·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE invasion of Burma by the Punjab is one, the phenomena of the day in the former province. A correspondent, lately from the Punjab, and now in Upper Burma, writes:—"You would be surprised to turn up in this country and find yourself "hullos, old chap," thumped on the back wherever you go by men known and unknown from the Punjab. It either speaks well for the Punjab army that it has so many representatives, or it means that the stony-brokes are plentiful. Some are sent on duty and wish themselves back, as the ways of the Madras presidency are strange, and the Examiners of Accounts are queer in their interpretations of well known rules. There's Gordon in the Survey, Campbell, Carruthers, Gordon, Scharlieb of the Bengal Cavalry, Parker and Brooke-Murray of the Commissariat and a host of others, someone to spot you wherever you go."

A BUNIA of some standing in Cawnpore was placed on trial the other day on a charge of burning a woman to death. It was alleged that he had lived on terms of intimacy with the woman, and that one night, after a quarrel, he set fire to her bed, and when she endeavoured to escape, threw oil upon her, which ignited and burned her fatally. The police took down her dying declaration in which she accused the bunia, who was arrested in his own house. The absence of motive or any immediate cause for provocation, and the inconsistency between the statement of witnesses and the medical evidence recorded in the case, left a doubt on the mind of the Sessions Judge who tried the case and, disagreeing with the assessors, he directed the release of the accused.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal have granted the European staff of the Bank exchange compensation allowance, to take effect as from 1st March 1894, on terms similar to those fixed for Government officers. The leave allowance of European officers, as in the case of Government officials, will be paid at the privileged rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.

THE demarcation of the Western Boundary of the Waziri country is, is it understood, now dependent on whether arrangements for escorts by the Indian Government and the the Amir can be made before the season is too far advanced. If any difficulty of this kind occurs, the work will probably be postponed until the autumn.

NEWS of a sharp scrimmage with dacoits comes from Pauk in the Pakokku District of Upper Burma. Last Wednesday morning a gang of dacoits numbering about 150 set fire to the Pauk police station. Mr. Pascal, Sub-Divisional Officer, with ten military police, set off in pursuit, overtaking the dacoits at noon. The leader of the gang was shot dead, and thirty prisoners and ten ponies were captured.

AS the Kashmir season will soon open, it may be as well to direct the attention of travellers and sportsmen who intend visiting the Happy Valley, to the fact that the Gilgit road is closed beyond Gurais, and that the districts of Astor and Bunji are closed to travellers for the present. The precaution is necessary, not because there is any new development Gilgit way, but because all available resources in the way of transport and supply are required for Gilgit, and if the road beyond Gurais were thrown open, the result would be to hamper the Gilgit food supply. The districts named have been closed for the last three or four years: but to prevent disappointment it is as well to note that the restriction is still in force.

IF the Government of India were to suppress every native print of which the articles in their opinion might justly be regarded as "a source of bad education to the people," says the *Pioneer* there would be a pretty clean sweep of vernacular newspapers. Yet this is the only justification the Government of Mysore has deemed it necessary to put forward in ordering the suspension for one year of a Canarese print, called *Desabhimani*. We have had an opportunity of reading translations of the articles upon which the Mysore Government acted; they abound in the language of obscenity, sedition, abuse and curses; but they are little, if at all, worse in these respects than dozens of articles constantly appearing in the vernacular press throughout British India. For instance, the porch of a temple which obstructed traffic was removed, and the *Desabhimani* called upon Krishna, "if he were a true god," to "smash the men who advised" the Maharaja in the matter. Language fully as strong as this has been used in British India, when temple-building had to be interfered with in the interests of sanitation and the public health. It is not that the Mysore Government is not justified, if the true interests of the people are considered, in suppressing a libellous and seditious print. The humour of it is that a native State, which has adopted Western institutions and boasts a Parliament, should suspend without trial a native journalist against whose fellows in the craft of scurrility the despotic Government of India could not even take proceedings without being denounced as tyrant and oppressor.

AN excellent example of how not to do it, writes the Allahabad paper, is afforded by the case of the settlement of the Hukumapur estate, belonging to the Burdwan Raj. The story is told in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*. The survey settlemen, including the preparation of a record of rights, was begun on the recommendation of the joint manager of the Raj in January 1889, and as the estate consists of only some 15,000 odd acres, the whole business ought to have been finished in three or four months. As a matter of fact, it was not finished until the autumn of 1891, and it was then found that the survey alone had cost 10 annas 8 pies per acre, and the settlement Rs. 1-3-2 per acre. The pay of the Settlement Officer alone was more than half the cost of the entire settlement operations. The blame lies partly with the Raj management, and partly with the establishment employed, the records being written by amins who were strangers to the people and the language, and without the superintendence of the Revenue officers. In this latter respect the Hukumapur settlement may prove a useful experience. It is worth noting also, for the benefit of the landholders who oppose the Behar Survey, that even after the totally unnecessary waste in the Hukumapur settlement, the gain to the Raj from an increased rental is such that in fourteen years the landlord will be more than reimbursed for the expenditure incurred.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Nobody can help sympathising with a Viceroy who, like Lord Elgin, has been suddenly pitchforked from the Chairmanship of the Dumfermline Town Council to the direction of an Empire's affairs, especially when these affairs happen to include a financial muddle. In most matters His Excellency must have time to feel his way, and in most matters, therefore, the caution which has hitherto marked his utterances may rightly be held unto him for prudence. Nevertheless it seems to us that His Excellency missed an opportunity in the Budget discussion. Speaking of the cotton duties he said: "For my part I have no doubt whatever that Her Majesty's Government have considered this subject with an earnest wish to serve the true interests of India. They have thought it their duty not to consent to a duty on cotton goods at this moment, looking, as they are bound to do, to all the interests of the Empire, of which India is a part." Now it appears to us that to attribute the attitude of the Home Government to an "earnest wish to serve the true interests of India," is to shut one's eyes not only to the patent facts of the situation, but to the actual utterances of Ministers and their defenders in the English press. It is not a wish to serve India, it is not a noble appreciation of Pan-Britannic as distinguished from purely Indian needs that has influenced the Home Government: it is simply the consideration of the importance of the Lancashire vote. There is no excuse for anybody who has been even a few months in the country failing to grasp the realities of the situation; yet we must assume that Lord Elgin has done so, or His Excellency could never put such an interpretation upon the Home Government's action. It was not necessary to attack the Government which sent him out; but India's position would have been greatly strengthened had His Excellency protested against the grounds upon which the apologists of the Home Government's policy in this matter have based their defence—to wit, the paramouncy, in the case of conflicting interest, of Lancashire over India.

SIR HENRY CALCRAFT, K.C.B., has succeeded Lord Brassey as a director of the Suez Canal Company.

THE Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. have agreed to connect Borneo with Labuan by a branch cable.

MR. CECIL RHODES, Premier of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to the President of the United States protesting against the prohibitive tax on diamonds in the Tariff Bill now before Congress, and asking him not to destroy the growing commerce between the Colony and the States. It is understood that a reply has been sent to the effect that the tax is not likely to be imposed.

BEFORE a meeting of the India Section Society of Arts at the Imperial Institute, on March, 19, a paper on "Indian Railway Extension: its Relation to the Trade of India and of the United Kingdom" will be read by Joseph Walton, Esqr., illustrated by limelight views. The chair will be taken at half-past eight o'clock by Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. David McLaren Morrison, of Calcutta, in which he makes a charge against those in authority, that they have not sufficiently published the order closing the mints. The natives do not, he says, understand what the British Raj is doing. The stoppage of the mints ought, in his opinion, to have been notified in every village throughout India by the beat of the tom-tom.

THE Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor on Tuesday afternoon (March 13) for Florence. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Port Victoria, and there embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which anchored for the night in Sheerness Harbour. The Royal yacht, with an escort on the following morning crossed the North Sea to Flushing, which was reached in the evening. After dinner, the journey was resumed, the route being through Holland Germany, Switzerland, and North Italy.

IT is, we believe, likely that the detachment of British Infantry, now at Gnatong on the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, will be kept there until next cold weather, pending the provision of a border police force to take over the garrison duties.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Association took place at Government House on Friday, the 30th ultimo. The attendance was only fairly good. Had it been possible to give longer notice of this meeting, no doubt a larger number of members would have been able to attend. Unfortunately, the departure of Lady Harris from Bombay on the 31st made it imperative to hold the meeting at the latest on the 30th ultimo. Among those present were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. G. Cotton, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, Mr. Charles Douglas, Mr. Basil Lang, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mrs. Beanfort, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mrs. Dimmock, Miss Arnott, Mrs. D. J. Parekh, Mrs. Rustom K. R. Kama, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Wadia, Mrs. K. R. Unwala, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Patel, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Navrojee Pestonjee Vakeel, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Kallabhoy Lulloobhoy, M. M. Brownagree, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, D. N. Wadia, Rehimtoola Khajraj, L. N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, Dadabhoy Ghandy, and Mr. and Mrs. Tribhovandas Manguldas Nathoobhoy.

Her Excellency Lady Harris opened the proceedings with the following remarks:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to see so many of you present. My time of departure is now so close at hand that this is the last opportunity I shall have of attending a meeting of this kind. I am most anxious to leave the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association on a really sound footing. With this object we have been doing all we can to get the best possible advice on the matter, and Mrs. Dimmock will now tell you about the meetings we have had lately and the conclusions we have come to.

Mrs. Dimmock, the Hony. Secretary, then said:—In complying with the request of her Excellency Lady Harris, I must ask your patience for a few moments while I put before you as briefly as possible an account of the meetings which have been held lately to consider the best means of reorganising the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association. But, first, I must mention that the original Branch started by Miss Mary Carpenter and stimulated by Miss Manning's visit in 1889 seems never to have had a really solid foundation, depending, as it has always done hitherto, on the energy of some single individual. A leading spirit is very necessary to the success of any society, but there must be others ready to come on and fill the inevitable vacancy as soon as it occurs, or interest languishes, and it is far harder to resuscitate an Association of this sort than to organise an entirely new one. So, when Mrs. Scott who was elected President of the Bombay Branch during Miss Manning's visit, and who, I understand, took the greatest interest in the Association and the objects it has in view when she left Bombay it was found difficult to get anyone to fill her place. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood was pressed into the service, and somewhat reluctantly, on account of the many calls upon his time, accepted the post of President. Then came the formation of the Ladies' Branch by Lady Thompson. This act of independence on the part of the ladies was apparently a deathblow to the General Branch, for from that time we hear of no more meetings of the Committee, and the members no doubt finding the mere annual subscription of Rs. 10 somewhat monotonous, one by one resigned, and finally the deserted Hony. Secretary was reduced to sending in his resignation to the Home Committee. At this stage her Excellency having observed the very useful work done by the Poona Branch, felt that Bombay could and should possess a like society, carrying out like duties and thus taking a share in the great crusade of progress of which female education forms no mean feature. Her Excellency accordingly wrote to the Home Committee of the National Indian Association expressing her views and offering to undertake the reorganising of the Bombay Branch. This offer was most gladly and unconditionally accepted. Lady Harris then being given a free hand by the Parent Association decided that a first meeting of certain useful and distinguished members of society would be the best and quietest way of giving form to the new scheme. She, therefore, invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to meet her at Government House on the 8th March to discuss the matter. Only about 40 out of a large number asked were able to attend, and out of these about 14 were found willing to serve on a Working Committee and four others were present were proposed as likely to prove valuable additions. In this manner a rough committee was formed and agreed to meet together for further discussion on the 22nd ultimo. This they did. The first matter considered was the code of rules likely to be necessary, a draft of such rules having been prepared by an eminently practical member, they were read over and provisionally accepted in order to devote some of the time to other matters preparatory to this general meeting. A copy of these proposed rules was afterwards sent to each of the members of the Committee for consideration at leisure. We wish now to ask your indulgence for these informal meetings in consideration of the amount of work got through by this means in a very short space of time, and to lay before you the result of our discussions, asking you to accept or reject the plan as you may think proper.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee said that before putting the proposition that the proceedings of the previous meetings be approved and accepted, he would like to make a few remarks. First of all, he wished to impress upon the ladies and gentlemen present that although there was some, perhaps a great deal of irregularity in the proceedings which had taken place, and no one could deny after hearing the Hony. Secretary's account that very sound and useful work had been done, and though no doubt most of the male members at any rate, with their love of rules and regulations, would have considered months not too long to devote to the amount of work which had been got through in a couple of meetings, still in a consideration of the urgency of settling matters and placing the new Branch on a definite footing before the departure of her Excellency, and also the intense interest and sympathy evinced by her Ladyship in the matter, he thought the meeting could not do better than accept the work done and the scheme proposed by those who had discussed the reorganization with her Excellency. He, therefore, had much pleasure in putting the proposition "That the proceedings of the 8th and 22nd ultimo be approved and confirmed, and the following Committee selected at the first meeting be appointed."—Lady Harris, C.I., President: Mrs. E. P. Candy, Vice-President; Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Hony. Treasurer; Mrs. Dimmock, Hony. Secretary. Members.—Miss Abbott, Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. G. Cotton, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Babaji Gopal, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. M. H. Hakim, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee.

Mrs. Rustom K. R. Kama seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The draft rules were then read by Mr. George Cotton, who, in conclusion, remarked that it was impossible to draw up a set of rules which would be perfect in every particular at such short notice, and that, no doubt, there would be a good many points on which members could suggest improvements, and he hoped would do so; but, for the present, they thought they might be accepted as provisional rules especially as a small Committee was to be chosen to go carefully over every particular, and he felt sure that, when this had been done, a set of rules would then be laid before the members of the Association which they would approve of in every particular.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy proposed and Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded, and carried. "That the provisional rules now submitted be approved and passed subject to such alterations as may be suggested by the Committee to be appointed by the President."

Her Excellency Lady Harris proposed that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy be elected second Vice-President, in doing which her Ladyship said that she made the proposal with the greatest pleasure, and she felt sure it would be received with equal pleasure by all present.

Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, in seconding the proposal, said he felt that well-known and respected as Sir Jamsetjee was in electing him as second Vice-President the members of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association would undoubtedly be putting the right man in the right place. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and seconded by Mr. Navrojee Vakil and carried, that one of the gentlemen on the original Committee having withdrawn, a lady be elected in his place, Mrs. Muljee Barbhaya.

Her Excellency Lady Harris then said, there remains a very important point to be settled, the Ladies' Branch, and although it is not down as one of the matters to be brought before this meeting to-day, I am sure you will all agree with me that the sooner its position is defined the better. We have received a letter from the Hony. Secretaries on behalf of the Ladies' Branch, which Mrs. Dimmock will now read to you.

Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association.

To the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association.

Madam,—At a general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association which took place at the Nurses Lecture Hall of the Cama Hospital on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, at 4-30 p.m., the following resolution was passed:—That the Ladies' Branch be amalgamated with the General Branch, its funds transferred to the General Funds, that a sub-committee be formed entirely of ladies for visiting schools, hospitals, &c., that three or more scholarships be given annually in the name of the ladies, and that Purdah ladies and arrangements for Purdah ladies at lectures, general meetings, &c., be undertaken by the ladies of the General Branch. In accordance with this resolution it is desired that the Ladies' Branch be incorporated with the General Branch of the National Indian Association. Will you please, therefore, lay this letter before the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association and inform us whether it is prepared to accept the proposals contained in this resolution?—We remain, Madam, yours faithfully,

BEATRICE M. DINMOCK,
SERENE M. CURSETJEE,
HURCOOVERBAI M. B. BARBHAYA.

Mrs. Rustom Cama proposed, Mr. D. R. Chichgar seconded, and it was carried unanimously, "that the General Branch accept the terms of amalgamation desired by the Ladies' Branch, and a Sub-Committee be formed of Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Dimmock, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Mrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Rustom Cama to arrange the manner of the election of the Ladies' Sub-Committee and the terms of its work.

In conclusion her Excellency said that she considered the results had been most satisfactory, and she felt we might hope for the brightest future for the new Branch. She thought the best way of ensuring permanent interest would be by securing as large a number of life members as possible, each paying Rs. 100. This would form a fund, the interest alone on which would be used so that even if the present strong interest died out a little and annual members dropped off, there would still be something to tide us over dull times, but she felt sure the interest would not flag. If we all put our shoulders to the wheel, as we were doing at present, it was certain to be a success, and she meant that it should be a success. (Applause.)

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her Excellency Lady Harris, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant:—

THE LATE MR. SASSOON.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the Chairman referred to the loss the Trust had sustained by the death of Mr. S. D. Sassoon, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolution.—In the death of the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon the Trustees deplore the loss of a colleague whose opinion and advice, more especially in matters of finance, were of the greatest value and assistance to them. Mr. Sassoon was the senior member of the Board, having been appointed as one of the representatives nominated by the Chamber of Commerce under the new Act in 1879. Since that year he served on the Board continuously and was only recently again nominated by the Chamber for reappointment for a further period of two years. The Trustees greatly regret his death, and desire to express their sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

Read letter, dated 7th February, 1894, complaining that the road leading to the Modi Bunder passenger wharf has not sufficient width for the crowds of passengers passing to and from Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th February, 1894, recommending that the width of the road be increased to the north about 18 feet by throwing back the fence of the export wharf. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th March, 1894, forwarding plan showing the proposals of the Traffic Manager with an estimate of the cost of shifting the fence and of making the extra roadway amounting to Rs. 1,052, and submitting an alternative proposal as shown on plan B.

Resolution—Subject to Customs approval, the fence should be moved back as shown on plan A, so as to afford the maximum amount of additional space. The estimate for this work, amounting to Rs. 1,052, is sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th February 1894, submitting for consideration a protest from Lord Brassey against his being compelled to employ a pilot on board his yacht "Sunbeam" on the ground that she is entitled to the same exemption as a man-of-war, and stating that the Trustees have no power to exempt a vessel over 200 tons such as the yacht "Sunbeam" under the Indian Ports Act. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, stating that the Trustees have no power to exempt a vessel of over 200 tons from pilotage and advising that the case be referred to Government with the statement that the Trustees concur with the Port Officer on this point.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the Port Officer, and the papers should be recorded.

DUTY ASSESSMENTS.

Read letter from Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., and other importers of Mauritius sugar, dated 17th March, 1894, stating that difficulties have arisen in connection with the mode of assessment of duty on the article, in consequence of which the clearance of the cargoes ex s. s. "Clan Macdonald" and ship "Khelat" has been delayed; and requesting that they be granted a week more to clear these cargoes without being charged any extra fees. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th March, 1894, stating that in the circumstances set forth it is desirable to meet the merchants, and recommending that no extra fee be charged, provided the sugar is removed from the sheds immediately the difficulty has been overcome.

Resolution.—The Docks Superintendent's recommendation is approved.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letter from the Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 15th March, 1894, addressed to the Docks Superintendent, inquiring whether the Trustees will change the preferential berths Nos. 4 and 5 allotted to the Company in the Victoria Dock to Nos. 5 and 6, and stating that the object of the change is that the Company's goods may be in one shed.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st December, 1893, reporting that the buildings on the Saw Mills property are not likely to be required for some time, and consequently there is no prospect of revenue being derived from them, and recommending—(i) that, with the exception of the large iron roof shed with masonry sides and the houses and out-houses at the north-west end of the property, all the other structures be demolished and the land set free and put in order; (ii) that the plank flooring of the iron roof shed be removed and the floor levelled with earth. (iii) that the plank covering of the boiler-house be removed and the tank filled in; (iv) that much money should not be spent on the house and out-houses at the north-west end of the property which are in need of extensive repairs, unless there is a prospect of a tenant for them; and stating that the iron shed being a fine structure, but of no use in its present situation, the Trustees might find use for it later on at or near the Docks: but as it stands, consigness of timber might desire to have a little sheltered space, and when they do so, the place will be made use of. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 21st February, 1894, describing the buildings on the Saw Mills property, numbered 1 to 15, and estimating the cost of repairing the double-storied bungalow No. 1 at Rs. 1,300 and the open shed No. 2 at Rs. 1,150, including the cost of the removal of the timber floor and of filling in the saw pits and of the annual maintenance of the two buildings Nos. 1 & 2 at Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively; and recommending that the other buildings and travelling gantry, which are of no use to the Trust, be sold. Read report from the Traffic Manager, No. 26-6329, dated 28th February, 1894, stating, in reply to an inquiry, that there is no prospect of securing a tenant for the bungalow, which should be removed, and the land set free for storage of goods.

Resolution.—Buildings 3 to 15 inclusive and the travelling gantry should be sold as they stand for removal. The bungalow (No. 1) should be kept for the present, but need not be repaired until a tenant offers. It should be cleaned out and be kept in order for inspection. The iron work of the roof of the large shed (No. 2) should be scaled, painted and repaired where necessary at once, and the floor should be filled in. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,150, for these items is sanctioned against the proceeds of the sale of the other buildings and the balance *minus* Rs. 1,300 to be reserved for repairing the bungalow, should be credited to capital.

PORT TRUST WORKS.

Read letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, No. 13951, dated 20th March, 1894, intimating that at an adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on the 19th instant, the following resolution was passed:—"That the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 16th instant, be approved and adopted, and that the Standing Committee be requested to make the necessary financial recommendation;" and forwarding copy of the report of the Committee, which states that the following apportionment of the cost of the road proposals in connection with the proposed Wadi Bunder overbridge is a fair one to the Municipality:—Port Trust Works: South Approach, Rs. 2,11,000; Road to Tank Bunder, Rs. 89,086; Continuation to Kala Chowki, Rs. 117,000; Payment to Municipality, Rs. 156,500; Victoria Road, Rs. 40,000—Rs. 6,13,586. Municipal Work: Modi Bunder Road, including North Approach, Rs. 7,30,000; Victoria Road, Rs. 36,200—Rs. 7,66,200. Deduct: Port Trust Contribution, Rs. 1,56,500—Rs. 6,09,700; and that, in sanctioning the above sum of Rs. 6,09,700 for the roads, the following sums should also be sanctioned for the burial-ground:—Port Trust ground, 30,287 sq. yds. at Rs. 5 per sq. yd.—Rs. 1,51,435; Mazagon Manufacturing Company's ground, 3,592 sq. yds. at Rs. 5 per sq. yd. Rs 17,960; Wall, Rs. 5,560; Filling, Rs 67,000; R

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

THE full text of the Viceroy's speech at the Budget debate on Wednesday was as follows :—"The discussion on the Budget Statement on this occasion I think has been broken up into two parts, for the introduction of the Tariff Bill forestalled, and I think necessarily forestalled, much that would otherwise have been appropriate to the proceedings of to-day. On the whole I do not think the Government of India have any reason to be dissatisfied with the prolongation of the criticism to which they have been subjected. It has been acknowledged on all hands that our embarrassments have been serious, but financial embarrassments may proceed from various causes. I do not think that on this occasion there has been any disposition to think that our embarrassments have arisen from causes under our control. Criticisms there no doubt are—what system of administration of human affairs could expect to escape them ?—of different branches of our policy, but I think it is admitted on one hand that in regard to expenditure we have been and are exerting ourselves to keep our expenses within bounds. We are doing so subject, of course, to the stipulation that we must maintain in complete efficiency that system of government which has been built up in India, on which our possession in India depends, and which it is our duty to India to conserve. I quite agree with the views expressed by Sir Griffith Evans when he pointed out that the development of an Empire necessarily lays upon us fresh duties, and that fresh duties must often mean fresh or increased expenditure ; but I think that General Brackenbury, in the statement which he has made with regard to military expenditure, has shown that the Government of India are willing to submit the details of their expenditure to the Council and also, so far as is possible to keep these increased demands within the limits of the funds which are at their disposal. On the other hand, without entering into any matters of controversy, I think that the general lines of the fiscal policy which was adopted last summer have been recognised as having been forced upon the Government of India, and as having been the best that circumstances permitted. The Secretary of State has announced in the most emphatic terms that the mints will remain closed, and that announcement has, I believe, met with pretty general approval in this country. This then being the position, I think that the principle on which it was necessary to frame the Budget now before the Council, becomes pretty clear. Some objection has been taken to its being a transitional Budget, but what else was open to us ? A great operation like that of last summer cannot be carried out in a day, though people talk sometimes as if it could be done by a stroke of a pen. Circumstances have tended to prolong somewhat the period of transition—circumstances, as I have said, beyond our control, and which depend to a large extent on the general conditions of trade, and also on the schemes of legislation in other countries. I do not think, therefore, that Government would have been justified in treating the position as one with the characteristics of permanency or as one to be met, at all events in full, by permanent measures. Like other members of Council, I do not propose to renew the argument of the question whether in the import duties now reimposed the duties on cotton ought to have been included. The view taken by the Government of India has been expressed by the Financial Member, and will appear from the papers that will be laid before Parliament. All that I would say is, that no object is advanced by undervaluing the strength of the opposition to it. For my part I have no doubt whatever that Her Majesty's Government have considered this subject with an earnest wish to serve the true interests of India. They have thought it their duty not to consent to a duty on cotton goods at this moment, looking, as they are bound to do, to all the interests of the Empire of which India is a part. But they have told us that they will be ready, if necessary, to reconsider this question in future. I venture to think that it is a mistake to suppose that no advance has been made. I believe that a body of opinion has been created, not only here but in England, which may very materially affect the decision to be arrived at in future. In this discussion of this question I would urge that it is quite possible to abate nothing of the strength and determination to do what Sir Griffith Evans described as bringing pressure upon the Secretary of State, while looking matters fully in the face, and recognising that in practical politics we sometimes have to take account opinions with which we do not agree, and to calculate with all calmness what the attainable balance may be. In this connection I was glad to hear the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzalbhai Visbram. I am not to be taken as indicating any view of the manner in which an arrangement may be arrived at, but as an illustration of the spirit of fairness which I should like to see used. I was glad to hear him, as a millowner, say that he was willing to consider the imposition of an excise duty.

"I should like to add that I have a great sympathy with the dislike expressed by so many members to its having been necessary to utilise for the purposes of the year sums which otherwise might have been available for the famine grant, and also the funds of Local Governments. I confess I think there is some confusion of thought in reference to the position of the famine grant. I do not understand how it can be supposed possible for a Government to bind its successors in all time coming to spend its revenues in a certain manner, whatever their judgment of the respective claims upon them may be at the time ; and as a matter of fact, from the quotations which have been read, it does not appear that the Government of that day wished to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor has given us some very interesting information, showing the good purpose to which this grant has been put, and the extent to which the objects proposed by those who established the grant have been met. Sir Griffith Evans spoke of a statement by Lord Northbrook, and described this grant as a percentage for repairs ; but I think he will admit that the percentage for repairs is less on a well constructed building. At the same time, for my part, I should be very sorry to take up the position that we had done our work in the construction of the class of works of this character. Mr. Playfair has drawn an unfavourable comparison between India and America in the provision of railways. I do not know that the comparison would be complete without a consideration of the circumstances of the two countries, and especially, as Mr. Westland has pointed out, of the extent to which private enterprise has influenced the matter. It would be highly desirable were we to see private enterprise giving more assistance to us in this country ; but as the case stands, I maintain that the Government has been right to regard the withdrawl of the famine grant and the contributions from Local Governments as temporary parts of their Budget. At the same time I quite see that in looking upon these parts of our Budget as temporary, we may perhaps be increasing our difficulties in the future. That is a disadvantage which we shall have to face when the time comes. It is a part of the position which it will be our duty to call the special attention of her Majesty's Government to, if, or when, the time comes for us to ask for the re-consideration of our taxation which they have promised. In the meantime we must do our best with the means at our disposal."

Answers were given to a long list of interpellations. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose asked a series of questions about the riots in Assam, in connection with land assessments. The replies given showed that the Chief Commissioner reduced his original increase of the assessment from an average of 53 per cent. to 37 per cent., which again was reduced by the Government of India to an average of 32·7 per cent. with a maximum of 50 per cent. on an individual holding. The ryots memorialised the Government of India on the subject, and before an answer could be received, the higher rates were collected, but the people were told that they would get full credit for payments in excess of whatever rates might be finally fixed by that Government. It was not true that special constables had been appointed to collect the revenue. They had been enrolled to assist in preserving the peace. The eighth question was whether the Government of India will be pleased to lay on the table papers showing (a) the cause or causes the of recent riots in different places in Assam ; (b) the places where such riots occurred and the circumstances under which the police used arms for the purpose of suppressing the riots ; (c) whether, as stated in the newspapers, ball cartridge was used by the police ; (d) the number of people killed and wounded in each place ; and (e) the places, if any, where the police fired upon the crowd without the authority of a Magistrate. The answer to this was : "The Government of India have reported on the occurrences to the Secretary of State, and intend to publish the correspondence for general information after the despatch shall have reached the India Office, that is, within about a fortnight. It may, however, be said that the reductions ordered by the Government of India had been communicated to the people before the riot at Mangaldai, and that the police, in firing on the mob, acted in self-defence and in the dispersion of an illegal assembly."

The same member asked whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a conflict of opinion between the Punjab Chief Court and the Allahabad High Court in their interpretation of the word "object" in section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, the former regarding it as wide enough to include animate objects and the latter restricting it to inanimate objects : and whether, having regard to such conflict, the Government do not deem it expedient to set the question at rest by an explicit legislation. Sir A. P. MacDonnell said : The answer to the first part of the question is Yes ; to the second part of the question the Government has not as yet come to any decision on the subject.

Replying to the Maharaja of Durbhunga's question as to the assessment of Hindu temples at Benares, Sir A. P. MacDonnell said : "The answer is supplied by the official papers submitted to Parliament last year. From one of those papers, a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I make the following quotation :—"Under clause (c) section 34 (of the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act) the Municipal Board has exempted from the rate all buildings which are exclusively used for religious purposes. A Hindu temple, equally with a Mahomedan mosque or Christian church or chapel, is entitled to benefit of this exemption if it is not used for any purpose other than that of religious worship" But in Benares, as elsewhere, the premises of Hindu temples are frequently occupied by Brahmins and others for residential purposes, and in such cases exemption is not claimable. The Ganesh temple at Benares has been assessed to water-rate because it has been occupied by about 12 persons. The Anaparna temple includes a refectory, where Brahmins are fed and lodged. The Municipal Board has therefore held that these two temples are liable to pay water-rate. The majority of the members of the Board are Hindus, and are elected by the towns people, and may therefore be assumed to be not unfriendly to the claims of their co-religionists. This statement of fact then justifies an answer in the negative to the hon'ble member's question."

The Maharaja of Ajudhya asked : (1) "Is the Government aware of the feeling which prevails as regards the management of religious endowments throughout the country, and is it aware that the funds of these endowments are misapplied and diverted from their original purposes, with the result that throughout the country a strong feeling exists of dissatisfaction at the mismanagement of endowments ; (2) will the Government of India instruct Local Governments and administrations to inquire into this matter, and submit reports at an early date."

Sir Antony MacDonnell replied : (1) "The Government has no recent official information on the subject, but it has noticed in the public newspapers certain expressions of dissatisfaction in regard to it ; (2) the position of Government as regulated by Act XX of 1863 in relation to religious endowments and trusts is one of neutrality : but that Act enables persons interested in such trusts to sue the trustees for misfeasance, and a further remedy for malversation in respect to such trust funds is supplied by section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code. It is for the persons or public bodies interested in the religious endowments in question to submit, if they are dissatisfied with such remedy, such representations as they think fit, accompanied by evidence which they consider to support them, to the Local Government in the first instance, and through that Government to the Government of India, if they desire an inquiry to be made with a view to a better remedy being applied than those provided by the enactments I have mentioned. In the absence of any such well supported representations the Government of India do not propose to direct Local Governments and Administrations to inquire into the matter."

Sir A. Miller presented the report of the select Committee on the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, and said the measure would not be proceeded with further until a report had been sent home to the Secretary of State, and considered by his Lordship in Council.

The Bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure was then taken into consideration, Sir A. P. MacDonnell explaining that Local Governments approved it, but native political associations did not. Its object was to increase the number of those who were bound to give information regarding certain unlawful acts.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose supported the Bill, though admitting that it was opposed by his countrymen, many of whom thought it would bea dead letter.

The Lieutenant-Governor said he was sorry that that impression had got abroad. The genesis of the Bill arose to a great extent out of the lamentable anti-cow-killing riots which occurred in various places upcountry last year, and it was found necessary to strengthen the hands of the executive, with a view to putting down any recurrence of cases of this kind. If they did recur he should certainly endeavour to work the Bill effectively.

The Bill was passed into law.

Mr. Lee-Warner then introduced a Bill amending Deccan Ryots Act, explaining that its scope was a very limited one.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LATE CASHIER.

AT a Special Court of the Bank of England on the 15th ult., a dividend of £4 10s. per cent. was declared for the half-year. The Governor (Mr. David Powell) referred with regret to the removal of Mr. May, who had occupied the post of chief cashier, and in that capacity bore a high character for a number of years. He was sorry to say Mr. May seriously exceeded his authority and committed great irregularity in regard to advances made to certain customers, and in one case made a considerable overdraft without any authority whatsover, and without the knowledge of the Governor. Mr. May also, contrary to rules of the Bank, had indulged in certain Stock Exchange transactions, which landed him in grave pecuniary difficulties. The administrative system hitherto in practice in connection with advances had been thoroughly reviewed, and measures had been adopted which would render such transactions in the future very difficult. In the result, the Bank would incur loss in respect of advances which it was impossible at present to estimate, but a sum of £250,000 had been set aside to meet the contingency. It was, however, probable that the defficiency would be less than the amount estimated when the account was closed.

Mr. Edward Clark, a stockholder, suggested that there should be a through investigation of the operations of the various officers appointed by Mr. May, or through his influence.—Other stockholders supported this view.

The Governor said the whole subject of Mr. May's irregularities had been thoroughly investigated, and he could assure the company that measures had been taken to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate transactions. He did not think it desirable that he should say more on the subject at a public meeting. It might be that some legal proceedings would yet bring matters into further light, but if not, let it pass by as an incident only to be remembered with regret and pain.

A vote of thanks to the Court of Directors was passed, and the chairman, acknowledging the vote, said the directors had come through a very trying time during the last six months. There was a feeling of suspicion thrown over the whole establishment, but he was glad to say that their investigations had shown that that feeling was not justified to anything like the extent at first supposed.

IN the returns of the trade of British India for the 10 months ending 31st January 18.94, imports show the respectable total advance of nearly 8½ crores rupees, or 16 per cent. as compared with the same period of last year. More than half of this large increase—with which speculation in regard to the re-imposition ofim port duties has probably had some connection—is accounted for under the head of yarn and textile fabrics. Consignments of cotton piece-goods have risen, notably in the case of bleached and printed or dyed materials, by 20 per cent. ; those of yarns in about half this ratio. Woollen manufactures still continue to push the local industry, imports being greater by 26 per cent. A marked improvement has also taken place in metals, chiefly in respect of wrought and unwrought copper and steel, amounting altogether to 81 lakhs, or 19 per cent. Tea from China is finding more scope again, the value of shipments having risen from 37 lakhs to about 51½ lakhs, equal to 40 per cent. Kerosine continues to flow in more copiously than ever, America once more taking the lead. Raw silk has more than recovered the ground lost last year, imports from China having amounted by 30 lakhs, or fully 50 per cent. Exports show the insignificant increase of Rs. 1,35,37,640, or only 4 per cent., a result that would have been very much worse but for the enormously enhanced despatches of oilseeds, chiefly rape and linseed, which have risen from below 9 crores to over 14 crores, and already far exceed the whole twelve months' trade in each of the three previous years. In raw cotton and unmanufactured jute, shipments, so far, are only 3 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively in excess of last year's. In gunny bags and gunny cloth there has been an advance of 14 lakhs, or 5 per cent. Indigo has fallen off by nearly ¼ crore ; which by 2 crores, or 30 per cent. ; rice by crrre opium by nearly a crore, or 12 per cent. The tea trade, however, shows a somewhat satisfactory expansion of 10 million pounds. Shipments of Indian trade yarns, consisting of practically the transactions with China, have declined from 5½ crores to 4 crores ; and in piece-goods, a fall of from 101 lakhs to 96 lakhs is recorded.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN HOME CHARGES.

IN the House of Commons on March 13, Sir D. Macfarlane gave notice of a motion calling attention to the system under which the home charges were levied on the revenue of India, and to move for a comittee or commission of inquiry.

INDIAN COMMANDS.

Sir C Dilke, in asking the Secretary of State for India whether the Home Government had declined to sanction the proposals of the Government of India consequent upon the passing of the Madras and Bombay commands, took the opportunity of congratulating his right hon. friend on becoming Secretary of State. —Mr. H. Fowler replied that the matter was the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and that it would not be advisable in the public interest to make any statement on the subject.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. A. Hickman asked the Secretary of State for India whether Less Usines et Fonderies De Baume et Marpeat Company (Limited), of Belgium, had supplied 10,000 axle-boxes to the Indian State Railways ; and whether he would use his influence with the Department to induce them in future to procure their supplies of such articles in this country.—Mr. Fowler : So far as I have been able to ascertain, no order for axle-boxes for Indian State Railways has been given to the Belgian company mentioned in the first part of the hon. member's question. As regards the latter part of it, I am informed that, according to the existing practice of the Department, a general preference is, for business reasons, always given to firms in this country.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

The same day Sir G. Chesney moved the following amendment to the Address :—"And humbly to represent to your Magesty that this House has learnt with regret the determination of your Majesty's advisers, contrary to the wishes of the people of India, to restrain the Government of that country from taking the measures proposed by them for meeting the deficit in their revenues ; and that, in the opinion of this House, such a disregard of the feelings and interests of the people of India is at variance with the principles which should regulate our conduct towards them." He remarked that the empty benches were illustrative of the degree of interest hon. members took in subjects which closely affected their fellow subjects in India. The recent action of her Majesty's Government in relation to financial subjects in India had inflicted a great injury upon the people of that country. The unfruitfulness of the recent international bimetallic congress was due almost entirely to the hostile attitude of the English Government. Silver had fallen lower and lower in value as compared with gold, and eventually the Indian Government had been compelled to resort to the procedure of closing the mints, while the Secretary of State had decided not to sell the Indian bills in the open market, but to put a fixed price upon them below which the bills should not be sold. It was anticipated that by adopting these means stability would be given to the value of the rupee. The Secretary of State, for some inscrutable reason, however, appeared to have suddenly lost heart and had now offered the bills for sale in the open market. The result had been that the value of the rupee had again fallen to an alarming extent, so much so that the Indian Government had to face a deficit during the present year of about 3½ millions stearling. In these circumstances the only resource of the Indian Government was to increase the taxation in some form or another, and, as it was impossible to increase the revenue by placing additional taxation upon the land, the income-tax, or on salt, the only course open to them was to place an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. upon imported goods. That tax would have been sufficient to meet the deficiency of the year had it not been that Cotton piece goods had been exempted, thereby leaving unprovided for a deficiency of £2,000,000. This indirect form of taxation was, if so much could be said of any form of taxation, acceptable to the people of India ; and a 5 per cent. duty had only a moderate effect upon the price of the imported article. If such a duty were not adopted the deficit would have to be met by some more objectionable form of taxation. The people of India knew that the Imperial Government would not have ventured to take this action with reference to the humblest of the Colonies ; and that India had not representative institutions was the greater reason for exercising forbearance and even delicacy in this country's control. The Imperial Government had often felt the obligation to interfere with the customs of the people in India ; but it had only done so when those customs were repugnant to the morality of Western nations, and in response to the appeals of the Indian Government and of the more educated liberal classes of the people. The action the Government had now taken was in opposition to the wishes of the Indian Government and of all classes in the country. The fiscal arrangements of India were being interfered with, not on any high ground of economy or finance, but simply in the interest of the British manufacturers. A deputation recently waited on the late Secretary for India to portest against the levying of import duties in India ; and it was obvious that the noble lord was acting against his own conviction. He had no argument or excuse, but simply assured the deputation that the Indian Government would be prohibited from pursuing the policy which was in consonance with Indian interests but opposed to the interests of the deputation. The House remembered what injury was done in former years by the high-handed commercial policy which attempted to exploit the Colonies. Was that system of commercial oppression to be reserved for India in order to buy off the agitation of a party in the House ? It was said that if the Government had not interfered Manchester would have "made things too hot for them." Lancashire was one of the most powerful and patriotic sections of the country, and no one had forgotten the noble part it played during the American civil war, and what great sacrifices it made rather than violate sound political maxims by any interference with the action of the American States. Surely Lancashire could show an equally high example now ? The imposition of this trifling duty could not really affect the Manchester trade, and even if it did it would be far worse for Manchester and for England to act upon a policy which would tend to excite a feeling of hostility in India and to alienate the sentiments of the people from this country. Our political position in India rested upon a very slight footing, and unless the country was to be governed by brute military force he could conceive of nothing more calculated to imperil that footing than action which would make the people of India believe that our legislation was not in their interests, but merely in our own. There was a way in which the Government could extricate themselves from this false position. They said that this "quasi-protection" would give a preferential advantaage to cotton goods manufactured in India. The objection could be met by the imposition of an excise duty on Indian manufactures. That might not be a very happy nor a very creditable expedient, but it obviated one of the difficulties which were certain to bring about a most injurious controversy. He begged to move his amendment.

Mr. S. Smith, in seconding the motion, said although his interests were very much concerned with the cotton trade, yet his sense of what was due to India compelled him to support the hon. gentleman who had just spoken. He was quite sure the action of the Government had excited in India a strong feeling against this country. He should not be surprised to see the rupee within the next year or two at low as 10d., and if that circumstance occurred the deficit of India would be increased to ten crores of rupees ; and he saw no way to meet it except by large import or export duties. There was but one logical, real, substantial remedy for this state of things, and it was one which the Indian Government had pressed on the Home Government for the last fifty years. It was that this country should join the other nations of Europe and the United States to re-establish the old bimetallic system. As, however, the proposal before the House was but a feeble attempt to grapple with this tremendous danger, he qualified his support of the amendment by saying that he would not be a party to the putting on of a duty which would act as a protection to Indian manufactures.

Mr.H. Fowler said that chiefly on the ground of public convenience he regretted that this question had been raised at this juncture, inasmuch as the Government had already promised after Easter to set apart a day for a full discussion of Indian finance. The hon. and gallant member opposite had described the action of the Home Government as having resulted in a great wrong and injustice to the people of India. The hon. member would admit that it would be a wrong thing to levy on India unjust or excessive taxation, and the question was whether the Government had inflicted either the one or the other. This was an old controversy. He was sorry to hear it stated that the action of his predecessor had been influenced by party motives and that the conduct of the executive here in disallowing the proposed taxation was influenced by party considerations. But this had been the action of both parties in the House of Commons. After a great deal of preliminary discussion this question of import duties on cotton goods in India was raised, perhaps in the most complete manner, by Lord Salisbury in his celebrated despatch of July 15, 1875. Lord Salisbury drew the attention of the Government of India to the effect of the duty on the coarser class of cotton goods, and later in the same year the noble marquis again returned to the subject of the import duty as dealing with an article of first necessity and tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of the native manufacturer ; it was thus inconsistent with the policy which Parliament had sanctioned, and on that accunt it was not open to her Majesty's Government to allow it to be set aside without special cause in any part of the Empire under their direct control ; the speedy removal of the duty was a matter of serious importance both to Indian and to Imperial interests. A resolution was passed in 1878 in favour of the abolition of those duties, and the representative of the Government of the day added an amendment to the effect that those duties should be repealed without delay, or as soon as the financial condition of India would permit. Eventually, in 1879, the House of Commons passed a resolution, he believed unanimously that Indian import duty on cotton goods ought to be abolished, and the House accepted the recent reduction of those duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which her Majesty's Government were pledged. He did not think that the Executive Government could be expected to reverse that decision without a mandate from Parliament. What had been the effect on the trade of India of the repeal of the import duties ? The figures at his command showed that unrestricted competition had not had an injurious effect upon that trade. The removal of the duties had done India no harm. The hon. member who had seconded the resolution had declared that he would not be a party to the imposition of any protective duties. But if they imposed a duty on goods manufactured abroad and not on similar goods manufactured at home that was a protective duty. If a duty were levied on all cotton goods imported into India from Great Britain and elsewhere, and no duty were levied upon cotton goods manufactured in India, the result would be that the amount of the duty on the imported goods would be paid proticually by the consumer, because the Indian manufacturer would certainly raise his prices. Thus taxation would be levied on the consumer for the benefit of a particular class, and not for the benefit of the Revenue. At present an increasing amount of the cotton goods used in India were manufactured in India, and there was a rapidly growing export trade from that country to China and Japan. The suggestion that a countervailing duty could be imposed on cotton goods in India was one that could not be adopted without consideration. Indeed, the point would have to be most carefully considered by both Governments before a proper decision could be arrived at. There was certainly one very serious difficulty in the way of the adoption of the suggestion. In the natives States an Excise duty could not be imposed. Therefore to impose a duty upon the manufacture of cotton in the British dominions in India would be to create a protective duty in favour of cotton manufactured in native States. In the circumstances he was not prepared to admit that the Government had acted either unfairly to India or that they had sacrificed the interests of India to the interests of the British manufacturer. As to Lord Kimberley's action, it had been in harmony with his convictions. He would remind hon. members that it was a principle of sound justice and true economy, as well in India as in every other part of the world, that one class should not be protected at the expense of the whole community, and the Government in the course they had taken had been influenced by that consideration alone. The sole desire of the Government was to protect the consumers in India, and not to prejudice or fetter the trade of that country. He assured the hon. member that the subject would receive the most careful and anxious consideration at the India Office, and he hoped the hon. member would not press his amendment further.—The amendment was negatived without a division.

SIR M. DURAND'S MISSION.

In the Commons, on the 15th ult. Mr. Curzon asked the Secretary of State for India when the promised papers concerning the mission of Sir Mortimer Durand to Cabul and the agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan would be laid upon the table—Mr. H. Fowler : So soon as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service these papers shall be presented to Parliament.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES IN INDIA.

Mr. H. Fowler, replying to Col. Howard Vincent, said : Differental duties existed in the time of the East India Company ; but all distinction between goods of British and those of foreign origin was swept away by the tariff of 1859 ; and it is not, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, expedient to return to the former practice.

THE COTTON TRADE WITH INDIA.

Sir D. Macfarlane asked the Secretary for India if the decision to exempt British cotton goods from the import duty imposed upon most other articles was arrived at by the Government of India, or whether the exemption was by order of the Secretary of State ; and upon what principle the Government of India was prohibited from imposing a duty of 5 per cent. upon certain British goods for revenue purposes, while the Home Government for the same object imposed a duty of nearly 50 per cent. upon Indian tea.—Mr. Whiteley asked whether the cotton trade in India had not shown rapid development since the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods, and whether the effect of the reimposition of those duties would not be to further stimulate spinning and manufacturing there at the expense of the already suffering and depressed home industries.—Mr. Fowler : The hon. member was not in the House when I addressed it on 13th ult. I then gave figures showing the enormous progress that has made in the cotton trade in India since the abolition of those duties. In reference to my hon. friend's question my predecessor declined to sanction the proposal of the Government of India to include cotton goods amongst those on which a duty was to be reimposed. He did so on the ground that a duty on such goods in the shape it was proposed by the Government of India would operate as a protective duty, and in view of the resolutions passed by the House in 1877 and 1879 such a duty ought not to be mposed except a more urgent financial necessity was shown than that the Government of India had brought before them. I may add that the tea duty is a revenue duty, charged upon all tea consumed ; with respect to articles on which when imported from abroad a Customs duty is levied, a countervailing Excise duty is levied on the same articles when manufactured in this country. That is the essential difference in this case. Sir D. Macfarlane : May I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if, the Home Government having decided to fetter the hands of the Government of India in order to avoid a deficit, he is prepared in the Budget to provide an amount to cover the cost of the action of the Home Government ?—(Laughter.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer : I think my hon. friend will hardly expect me to answer that question off hand.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Whitley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had received a memorial from the General Council of the London Chamber of Commerce reciting that, owing to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the silver question, and the grave injury inflicted upon our Eastern trade by the heavy fall and violent fluctuations in exchange, and the great uncertainty as to the future, it was desirable that her Majesty's Government should take such steps as would lead to the meeting of another international conference ; and whether the Government had this communication, which referred to an injury suffered by a trade amounting to nearly 250 millions annually, under its consideration.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer : I have received the memorial to which the hon. member refers. The question whether the Government will take such steps as would lead to the meeting of another international conference I answered on the 1st ult. I stated then that her Majesty's Government had received no intimation of a desire on the part of any foreign Government to assemble another International monetary conference, and that they had no intention themselves to make a proposal of the kind.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T G Walker, B C S
Mr C E Pitman, C I E, B
Mr P J Dudgeon, B
Mr J S Wilson, M
Col R Eardley-Wilmot, I S C
Major C O Nicholetts, I S C
Major J Kellie, R E
Major W H F Macmullen, I S C
Capt H Templer, I S C
Capt H J A Rowe, I S C
Capt H Appleton, R E
Lieut A C McCrea, I S C
Surg-Lt-Col P Murphy, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H F Hertz, B, 3 mos
Mr F Trafford, B, 6 days
Major A Howlett, I S C, 1 mo
Lieut A E Barnard, I S C, 2 days
Lieut L N Leeds, I S C, 6 mos
Lieut F Fuller, R E 6 mos
Sub-Lieut G T Macfarlane, R I M, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W A Hutchinson, B
Mr F Trafford, B
Mr E Darlington, B
Col A S Grove, D S O, I S C
Major G Wingate, I S C
Lieut H C Tytler, I S C
Lieut A Simond, I S C
Surg-Major C B Hunter, I M D
Surg-Major D G Crawford, B
Surg-Major J Ffrench-Mullen B
Rev F N Hill, Bo

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 31.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

6 a.m. ... 76·3
10 a.m. ... 83·1
noon ... 88·2
4 p.m. ... 86·3

AN INDIAN APPEAL CASE.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

THERE was an appeal case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on March 10 –that of Abdool Razack v. Aga Mohammed Jaffer Rindameen—which illustrates well the responsibilities of governing the British Empire. One Hadee Hoossain, a Calcutta Mohammedan, went to Rangoon, made a fortune there, and died in 1890, without issue. His brother, Abdul Hadee by name, had predeceased him, but left a son by a Burmese woman, Mah Thai. This son, Abdool Razack, now claimed a portion of Hadee Hoossain's estate. The question on which the case turned was whether the appellant was the legitimate son of the deceased's brother. The Judicial Committee, agreeing with the judgment of the Recorder of Rangoon, on Feb. 5, 1892, but there was no valid marriage under Mohammedan law, and no sufficient evidence of the legitimation of the appellant by acknowledgment, dismissed the appeal with costs.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Doyne were for the appellant ; Mr. Mayne and Mr. J. H. A. Branson for the respondent.

Lord Macnaghten, in a lengthy speech embodying the decision of the Judicial Committee, said Hadee Hoossain was a member of a Mohammedan family belonging to the Shiah sect. He settled in Calcutta, traded as a merchant in Rangoon, made a fortune and died there, married, but without issue, in February, 1890. He left a will by which he purported to dispose of all his property. Hadee Hoossain had an only brother of the full blood called Abdul Hadee who died before him in March, 1886. He, too, was engaged in business in Rangoon, but his career was less prosperous, and he returned to Calcutta a poor man. The appellant claimed to be the lawful son of Abdul Hadee by a Burmese woman, and as such to be the heir or one of the heirs of Hadee Hoossain. It was conceded that the appellant's claim was well founded provided he could make out that he either is or was entitled to be treated as the lawful son of Abdul Hadee, and the only questions on this appeal were these :—(1) Has it been established that a valid marriage took place between Abdul Hadee and the appellant's mother, Mah Thai, who was undoubtedly a Buddhist when she met her alleged husband ? (2) If proof of legitimacy is wanting, is there sufficient evidence of the legitimation of the appellant by acknowledgment ? The learned Recorder found that there was no marriage, holding upon the evidence that Mah Thai was not a convert to Mohammedanism. There was nothing in the evidence tending to show that Mah Thai made any profession of the Mohammedan faith before or at the time of the ceremony which was said to have constituted marriage. Mah Thai was a witness for the appellant. She said she knew nothing about the Mohammedan religion ; all her life she lived and worshipped as a Burmese. While cohabiting with Abdul Hadee she worshipped as he did ; she repeated his prayers, but she admitted she did not understand the meaning of a single word. In re-examination she said that she ceased to be a Buddhist during her cohabitation with Abdul Hadee from the time of her marriage. The learned counsel for the appellant then proposed to examine and discuss the tenets of Buddhism with the view of showing that Buddhist came under the same category as Jews and Christians, with whom, undoubtedly, Mohammedans might intermarry. But it was obviously impossible for their lordships to entertain the question in the present case. In the Court below it was common ground that such a marriage would be invalid, and there was therefore no evidence before the Court directed to the point. In the next place it was urged that every presumption ought to be made in favour of marriage when there had been a lengthened cohabitation. Mah Thai's own account of the way in which she was treated might be accepted as a fair truthful story. The alleged marriage took place somewhere about 1854. If that date was correct the connection between her and her alleged husband ceased in 1856, though Abdul Hadee did not leave Rangoon for good until more than 20 years afterwards. The marriage was proposed to her, she said, by a married sister of hers who was living in Rangoon, and who sent for her from her native village—a place called Mangi, about half a day's journey off. She had already been married once, but that marriage was dissolved by mutual consent. Abdul Hadee was brought for her to see. She asked him if he would look after her and cohabit with her for a long time, and he said he would. He came four or five times before the marriage. He said he would invite his male relatives, but he was not going to invite his female relatives. At the marriage some money and a ring were put into her hands as dower ; with that part of the ceremony she seemed to have been previously acquainted, and to have been careful to insist upon it ; and her consent to the union appeared to have been given in due form. Then they had a picture of her married life. After the marriage she was not allowed to go out. She never saw any of her husband's female relatives. She did not know why they did not come to see her. She was not allowed to go to the mosque. She knew that wives of Mohammedans went to the mosque. She did not go because Abdul Hadee would not allow her. None of the female members of the Mohammedan community visited her, nor did she visit them. She never saw Hadee Hoossain or any of Abdul Hadee's male relatives. At the end of about a year and-a-half, when she was far gone in pregnancy, she went back to her mother's house in Mangi. She was confined there of a boy, whom she identified as the present appellant. When the child was born she sent a message to Abdul Hadee to tell him of the birth. His answer was that he was busy and could not come. He sent, however, money for expenses and a message to her parents to look after her. On two occasions afterwards he went to Mangi to visit her, returning to Rangoon in the evening. On the first occasion he wrote on a piece of paper a Mohammedan name for the child. Afterwards, for fear it would be lost, it was copied on a palm leaf. The name was never used. The paper and the palm leaf had disappeared. But Mah Thai said the name was Abdool Razack, and that name had been reproduced or adopted in connection with the present claim. On the second occasion Abdul Hadee wanted to take her and the child to Rangoon. She said she was not well yet, and the child not old enough. That was the last time she saw Abdul Hadee, and so far as appeared she never even heard from or of him afterwards. He was at that time apparently in prosperous circumstances, but he made no provision for her or the child, and he left the child to be brought up as an unbeliever, without so much as performing the primary rite of his religion. Mah Thai was very badly off, but she never applied to her alleged husband for assistance, nor did she make any attempt to see him, though she knew where he lived, and he had, she said, been kind to her while they cohabited together, and she liked her life with him. At the end of two years, or four years, as she said in one place, she married a Burman, by whom she had seven children. Then she divorced him, and at the time of the trial she appeared as the wife or partner of a fourth consort. Abdul Hadee continued to reside in Rangoon for a good many years, paying occasional visits to Calcutta. After a time he met with reverses and left Rangoon altogether. The last year of his life was spent at Calcutta, living as a pensioner on the bounty of his brother, Hadee Hoossain. The child was brought up by Mah Thai's parents, who were in humble circumstances. As "Moung Hpay," which was the name they gave him, he lived till he was about thirty-five, with no higher aims or aspirations than those of an ordinary Burmese peasant. When the heirs of Hadee Hoossain were wanted he was discovered in the jungle at Mangi by some enterprising gentlemen at Calcutta, who took the matter up as a speculation. They put him forward as the missing heir, and "Moung Hpay" had become an alias for "Abdeol Razack." Their interest in the success of the claim was at least a guarantee that no stone had been left unturned to enable the case to be presented in as favourable an aspect as possible. In the course of the argument, Mr. Wheeler, the Judicial Clerk of the Privy Council, referred their lordships to a case decided by the Special Court of British Burma in 1875. The opinion delivered by the Court threw so much light on the practice relating to mixed marriages in Burma, and the position held by the wife and children when there was a lawful marriage, that it would not be out of place to quote a passage from it. After stating as a matter apparently not open to controversy that in order to constitute a valid marriage between a Mussulman and a Burmese woman the woman must first apostatise and embrace Islam, the judgment proceeded as follows :—"In a country like this, where a large number of Mohammedans from other countries have taken up their residence and, in very many cases, their permanent abode, and where the natives have no race prejudices against alliances with foreigners, and whose religion offers no impediment to such, we find these mixed marriages everywhere existing among them, which have been duly celebrated according to Mohammedan rites, the wife having previously renounced her own religion and embraced that of her husband. Such an alliance is not regarded by either party as one of a temporary character or in any way partaking of concubinage such as the liaisons which at one time prevailed here between Europeans and the women of the country, but as a formal and a binding marriage. It only requires a short experience of this country to know that these marriages are regarded amongst the Mohammedan community as being of as binding a character and as confe-ring on the wife as honourable a position in the family as if she had been of Mohammedan descent ; for she holds the same position as her husband's other wife does, if he happens to have another. The offspring likewise of these marriages are brought up in the Mohammedan faith, and are acknowledged by their father as his legitimate children, and at his death share in his property as such. The Burmese wife also takes the wife's share, if she is the only one, or divides it with the other or others as the case may be ; and these rights, both as regards the children and the wife, are recognised by our Courts. If this be a correct description of the position of a Burmese woman lawfully married to a Mohammedan settler in Rangoon it certainly would require a very violent presumption in favour of marriage to enable the Court to hold that Mah Thai was lawfully wedded to Abdul Hadee. It was tolerably obvious that neither Abdul Hadee nor Mah Thai regarded the ceremony which preceded their cohabitation in the light of a lawful and binding marriage. On that point their lordships were glad to find themselves entirely in accord with the Court below. The only question remaining for consideration was the question of acknowledgment, with which the learned Recorder dealt in rather a summary way. The learned counsel for the respondent did not deny that Abdul Hadee might have married Mah Thai, as no doubt he might have done if she had embraced Islam, nor did they contend that the intercourse between Abdul Hadee and Mah Thai was of such a character as to prevent the possible legitimation of the offspring. Their contention was that there was no acknowledgment in the legal and proper sense of the word, although there might have been an admission of paternity. The learned counsel for the appellant cited various texts which, taken apart from the context, would seem to show that any admission of paternity, though made casually and not intended to have a serious effect, would be sufficient to confer the status of legitimacy. It was not, in their lordships' op

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS RETIREMENT.

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following autograph letter to Major Rowland Jones, M.P., who, with Mr. E. J. C. Morton, M. P., recently wrote to him on behalf of many members with reference to a memorial which it was at one time thought of promoting, to reconsider his recent retirement :—

Dear Mr. Jones,—I return you my best thanks for the intimation which you and Mr. Morton have kindly sent me. Apart from every political question, and looking to sight and hearing only, I think that the choice before me has been between the resignation now effected on the break in public affairs supplied by the close of the session, and the short continuance of a struggle against difficulties best known to myself, with the certainty that it must in any case terminate in the midst of the business of the session, and with much greater inconvenience to the party, the ministry, and all who might have reason to feel an interest in the subject. But I am most sensible of the honour done me by the gentlemen who have taken part in the movement you describe, and I hope never to say or do anything which should belie my past life or forfeit any title which I may be thought to posses to your indulgence.—Believe me, yours faithfully, W. E. Gladstone.

In a leading article of great interest and unusual length the *Times* of March 12, said :—When the House of Commons re-assembles to-day for the new Session, the most distinguished of its members will be missed from his accustomed place. . . . There are those who think Mr. Gladstone's action in public life has always been as wise, beneficent, and disinterested as it has often been erratic, inconsistent, and biassed by the prospect of power. There are others who will insist that the latter qualities must be taken as the measure and index of the former. These questions may be left to the impartial tribunal of history. But now that Mr. Gladstone's active career is finally closed, no generous mind can fail to recognise its unique historic character, whatever reservation may be made concerning its moral and political complexion. . . . No other man has been four times Prime Minister of England. No other man can reckon sixty years since he entered the service of the Crown and more than sixty years in the service of the State. No other man has led the House of Commons and actively discharged the duties of First Minister of the Crown in his eighty-fifth year. No contemporary has left so broad and indelible a mark on the whole policy of his country, or has exercised so commanding and so abiding an influence on legislation, administration, and debate. Above all, no man of his time, and few men of any time, have displayed to the world so puissant and versatile a personality, a character so compacted of high aims and lofty ambitions, rare personal dignity, remarkable charm of manner, combining antique courtesy with a sensibility never out of date, universality of intellectual interests, absorbing and indefatigable industry, unbounded enthusiasm, passionate earnestness of conviction and action and extraordinary powers of expression and persuasion, together with a survival so prolonged of all these gifts and aptitudes, little abated in the fineness of their temper and little dimmed in the brilliancy of their display, at an age far beyond the allotted span of man. . . . His first ministry was his greatest, and had his career ended at its close it would have placed him in the forefront of the nation's statemen. He has retained to the last the witchery of his personal influence, the enthusiasm of conviction, the audacity of will and purpose, the marvellous adroitness, as Lowell said, "when occasions rise, life-long convictions to extemporise," which have made him the most accomplished of Parliamentary hands, the most consummate of democratic opportunists, and have given him a remarkable ascendency over the hearts and wills of so many of his countrymen. . . . The earlier part of his career was spent in persuading his colleagues and his party to do things which no force less volcanic than his could have accomplished. It is possible indeed, that his was the determining influence which made Peel a free-trader. It is certain that he was the man who transformed our whole fiscal policy and laid its foundations firm and sure on the rock of free exchange. The famous Budget of 1853, the defence of the French Commercial Treaty, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the final settlement of the Alabama controversay, the great legislative reforms of his first administration—all these were largely his personal achievements, and in these his force was shown in persuading reluctant supporters and overcoming determined antagonists. But a time came when from persuading others he took to persuading himself, and from that time forward he seemed to bid farewell to the high statesmanship of his prime. His unrivalled powers of persuasion still remained unimpaired, however. There have been great orators than Mr. Gladstone. There has never been a greater Parliamentary debater. It was said of Peel that he played on the House of Commons like an old fiddle. Mr. Gladstone played on it like a whole orchestra. . . . If the nobler features of his personality have disappeared in the witchery of the performance, if the higher statesmanship of his prime has given place to the arts of the demagogue, concealed even from himself by the traditions and associations of a life devoted to lofty personal ideals and the conduct of great affairs, that, after all, is the pity of it.

THE COMPLETION OF THE CABINET.

The reconstruction of the ministry was completed on March 9, by the appointment of Mr. George Russell to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office, and of Lord Reay to be Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office. Lord Reay, Mr. H. Fowler, and Mr. George Russell have appointed Messrs. J. E. Ferard, Colin G. Campbell, and Mr. J. G. Legge to be their private secretaries. Lord Rosebery has written a letter in which he says that there was no intention to supersede Mr. Herbert Gardner at the Board of Agriculture, and that Mr. H. Gladstone was never offered the post. The Earl of Cork has been appointed Master of the Horse, which post Lord Oxenbridge resigned. Sir F. Mowatt, assistant-secretary to the Treasury, will succeed Sir Reginald Welby as Permanent Secretary.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor, on Saturday, at which Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Tweedmouth, and Mr. H. Fowler took the oaths of their respective offices in the reconstructed Ministry. In the evening the usual Parliamentary dinners were given by the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Balfour.

THE MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Lord Rosebery presided on Monday, March 12, over a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament, held at the Foreign Office. After paying a tribute to Mr. Gladstone's long services, he said no formal declaration of policy was needed from the new Government. The Queen's speech of last year mentioned twelve measures of the first importance, of which only two had been passed, and the new Cabinet had no intention of receding from any one of these measures. The Disestablishment of the Welsh Church would receive the earliest notice of the Government, and to the Irish Question they were tied by every bond of honour and of policy. The new Government, he added, adopted the language used by Mr Gladstone concerning the House of Lords. The conviction had long been forcing itself upon him that, with the democratic sufferage we now enjoy, a Chamber so constituted was an anomally and a danger ; but though he thought badly of the House of Lords, he did not go so far as those who considered that peers were pariahs. He invited the party to judge him, not by his words, but by his acts. Sir William Harcourt reiterated Lord Rosebery's declaration that Government had dropped nothing, and did not mean to drop anything of their policy. But when they had done their duty, there was another issue—that of the House of Lords—in regard to which Mr. Gladstone had said that a state of things had been developed which could not be allowed to continue, while Mr. Balfour had met that challenge with a declaration that "it was for the interest of the nation that the majority of the House of Commons should be controlled whensoever it betrayed the interests of the country." But who was to decide what were the interests of the country ? That was a direct issue, which must ultimately be decided by the voice of the nation. Mr. John Morley, Sir J. W. Pease, Mr. S. Whitbread, Sir G. O. Morgan, Dr. Hunter and Mr. Halley Stewart subsequently spoke.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 o.m., of the 1st April, 1894.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	12	10 a.m.	...	7
Teheran	1	12	55 p.m.	1	...
Suez	...	...	...	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st April, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	6
,, Kurrachee	...	14	...	5
,, Madras	...	14	...	1

TOOLEY STREET IN CALCUTTA.

HOWEVER respectable a paper may be—and the respectability, at any rate, of the "Times" has never been in question—it is always easy to attach undue importance to the effusions of its foreign correspondents. It is manifest that an individual at a great distance from headquarters, who realises the immense mass of public opinion which has to be acted upon here before any result can be produced, must feel that he has to use very strong and pointed language to cause the wished for effect. It is equally clear that the representative of an important London journal must infallibly be sought out and made much of by individuals, parties, or cliques, who singly or collectively have special axes to grind, and who think that such an operation will be facilitated by enlisting the sympathy of so powerful a person. In other words, using them in the mildest Laboucherian sense, the representative is in danger of being got at, and when exaggerated opinions emanate from such a source they should be regarded as biassed, and should receive a keen criticism before they can be safely adopted. This we think is pretty much how the case stands with relation to the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times" and to the brisk and sparkling agitation which he now so vividly describes as continuing its exciting progress through the multitudinous ranks of the Indian denizens from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Karachi to Madras. To listen to his rounded periods one would imagine that the whole populace, from the lowly Hindoo to the lofty Mahomedan, was raging with exasperation because the Home Government refused to accede to the suggestion that a 5 per cent. duty should be imposed on the cotton yarns and fabrics imported into India from our Lancshire manufacturers. Such a notion is too ridiculous to be entertained, for even if such a tax were levied, it would mean that at least 5 per cent. additional cost for their cotton goods would be exacted from Indian consumers. Evidently it is not the great mass of consumers in India who are thus working themselves up into a species of howling dervish agitation by the decision of the Home Government ; it is the clique of Indian cotton manufacturers who have "got at"—still using the words in the mildest Laboucherian sense—the "Times" representative. It is not an addition to the Indian revenue about which they are so anxious; it is the absolute shutting out of Lancashire goods at which they are aiming, and it is the pocketing of the additional profit by themselves for which they are so keenly on the alert. The imposition of such a tax would be no relief to the suffering revenues of India, which could alone be an excuse for its infliction, for how could revenue arise from it when the goods would be shut out by it ? The Bombay cotton manufacturers, who, already favoured by growing the raw materials at their very doors, are able to obtain abundant native labour at so cheap a rate that our manufacturers, handicapped by employing highly paid operatives, can hardly now compete against them, would, when such a tax is inflicted, have the complete control over the whole manufactured cotton market of India. Speaking frankly, we see no reason why this country should enter on such a career of self mutilation. It is not as if it did its utmost to shut out Indian products : it opens its arms wide to receive everything which our great Eastern dependency produces, whether it be food or raiment, whether rice, jute, silk, indigo, dye woods, carpets, rugs—and anything and everything, with the single exception of tea, is warmly welcomed by us without the exaction of a farthing of duty by British Custom House. We know that it is convenient for certain people to blink at, and to seek to garble, the true state of the relationship which exists between this country and India. That vast dependency was acquired by conquest with the object of promoting its pacific development and the welfare of the native races, but the blood and treasure we freely expended on its acquisition were also poured out to ensure our participation in its increased wealth, as well as to maintain an unimpeded field for our commerce. Under these circumstances, surely it would be a species of insanity for us to consent to any tax on the products of this country which would shut them out of so vast a market, and doubly so when it is realised that the revenues of India would be no gainer by such an absurd and quixotic action, but that the only persons who would be benefited by it would be the Bombay mill owners, who would pay no more duty to the Government then than they do now. We admit that the fall in the rupee lessens the Government revenue by diminishing the payment of taxes by manufacturers, producers, planters, house-house holders, and who not besides. If the revenue of the Indian Government must be brought up to its normal amount, surely it is by these manufacturers, producers, planters, householders, and who not besides, who have benefited by such fall in the rupee, rather than the Lancashire manufacturers, who have received no advantage from it. The Home Government would indeed be foolish if it allowed this "tempestin a teapot" to influence its ripe and well-considered views. It is hard enough to bear that our goods should be shut out from the dependencies of other countries. For ourselves to initiate a policy which would spell ruin to many amongst us, and which would simply mean the entrance of the thin edge of the wedge of destruction to all imperial interests, is not be thought of.—("Investors Guardian."

THE LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

THE Duke of York held his first levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen on March 13, when nearly the whole of the members of the new Cabinet were present, Earl Spencer being accompanied by all the Lords of the Admiralty. The Navy was strongly represented, and there was a large attendance of the diplomatic and general circles. Among the 186 presentations made were the following :—

Lieut-Col Woollcombe Adams ; Sir William J Bell, of Scatwell ; Commdr W Burt, R N ; Mr Henry Bonar, Japan Consular Service ; Col E Bainbridge, R A ; Sir C Cameron, Bart, M P ; Mr Joseph Coates, (Indian P W D); Rear-Admiral Compton Domville ; Commdr Hugh Daubeny, R N ; Rear-Admiral Drummond ; Commdr Grey ; Capt. Ferdinand Cospatrie Logan-Home, 3rd Madras Lancers ; Lord Hampton ; Commdr Hamilton C R Cole, R N ; Col J F Hilton ; Sir Hubert Jerningham, K C M G, Governor of Mauritius ; Commdr G F S Knowling ; Capt Henry C Kane, R N ; Col A F Kidston ; Col Howard Kingscote ; the Right Rev Dr Marshall Lang ; Sir Leonard Lyell, M P ; Major-Gen F T Lloyd, C B ; Major Welby Frani Montresor, 17th Bengal Cavalry, I S C ; Lieut-Gen W G Dunham Massy, C B ; Col Henry Mackinnon ; Lieut R G Macpherson, 19th Punjaub Infantry ; Mr Daniel Morris, M A, C M G ; Lieut-Col W G Morris, C M G, R E ; Commdr A Meldrum, R N ; Sir D H Macfarlane, M P ; Sir P Nickalis ; Gen F Peyton, C B ; Mr Thomas Salter Pyne, C S I ; Lieut-Col A J Pearson, B A ; Col Hurlock Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, C S I ; Col F H Poore, R M Art ; Lord Reay, G C S I, G C I E, Under-Secretary of State for India ; Dr Palmer Ross, C M G ; the Hon Robert Reid, Minister of Defence, Victoria ; Lieut-Gen Hugh Rowlands, V C, C B ; Mr W Sullivan (Indian P W D); Sir H E Stokes, K C S I ; Commdr A G Tate, R N ; Commdr A W Torlesse, R N ; Rear-Admiral Vander Meulen ; Col R Walkey, R A ; Rev Canon Wilberforce ; Commdr R H Wellings ; Lieut-Col G Will, R A ; Lieut-Col Alfred C E Welby.

IT is interesting to learn, on the authority of writer in *Longman's Magazine*, that the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, displayed an interest in Foreign affairs even in his undergraduate days. The maiden speech at the Oxford Union of the illustrious diplomatist was delivered in May, 1846, on a motion dealing with the insurrection in Poland. The motion was : "That the late insurrection in Poland had no just claims upon the sympaties of Europe." In those early days Lord Dufferin was distinguished by the love of liberty that long years of service in the chilling atmosphere of la haute politique have not sufficed to extinguish. He spoke strongly against the proposition, which was rejected without a division. Another interesting circumstance of Lord Dufferin's association with the Union was the sympathy which he exhibited towards the cause of Ireland. So marked was that sympathy that it aroused agaiust him a prejudice of which there was a remarkable manifestation when he was nominated for the presidency of the Union. He was not, indeed, opposed, but the committee which in accordance with custom he had the right to nominate was directly challenged, and two of his nominees were replaced by two of the opposition. The principal reason for this hostility arose from a proposal he had launched upon the Union on the eve of his nomination to the chair. There existed at that time a fund estimated at about £500 to the credit of the society, and this he proposed to give to the sufferers by the Irish famine, whose pitiable distress he had witnessed during an expedition to Skibbereen. There was fierce opposition to the proposal, and a special meeting was called to consider it. If earnestness of purpose and sympathetic pleading could have gained the day, there is no doubt that the president-elect would have succeeded ; he spoke far better than he had ever done before, and with so much pathos that Mr. Stanton, who was in the chair, was appealed to to stop arguments "addressed to the feelings of the House." Lord Dufferin secured eighty-seven votes for his proposal, while an amendment prohibiting any part of the funds of the society being given in aid of any public subscription was carried by 151 votes. The amendment, curiously enough, was moved by Thomson, afterwards Archbishop of York.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE !—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Rs. 8 and Rs. 2-8- MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Knox, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.
Keegan, Brigr Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, I M S, on retirement, from Indore.
Andrew, Brigr Surgn Lt Col, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Bangalore.

MARCH 31.

Wordell, Lt, 39th Bengal, Infy, on furlough, from Lansdowne
Watson, Lt, 11th Bengal, Infy, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Brown, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Thomson, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Penington, Major, Bengal, N Fusirs, on leave.
Pilkington, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Scoundershad.
Mullenon, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.
Broome, Capt, Bo, Remount Dept, on leave, from Ahmednagar Macdonald, Lt, Bengal, 14th, sikhs, on leave, from Ferozepore.
McConnich, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Meerut.
Robertson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Jullundar.
Dyer, Lt, Bengal, 29th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Meerut.
Feilden, Capt, Bengal, Seaforth Highirs, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Bowne Clayton, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra.
Edgell, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Quetta.
Shechan, Capt, Bengal, A P D, on duty, from Jubbulpore.
Massu, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Holyoake, Surgn, Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hembrico, Lt, Col, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Eccles, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Leishman, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Stevenson, Major, 19th Bo, Infy, on leave, to England.
Hunter, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Europe.
Porter, Capt, Ms, 24th Madras Infy, on leave, from Europe.
Smith, Major, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
West, Lt. Col, Ms, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Smith, Lt, Col, Bengal, E I Force, on furlough, to England.
Walker, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Hughes, Capt, Ms, 21st, Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1894.

All arms and accoutrements in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters at once for inspection.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1894.

I. Revised Rules for His Excellency the Governor's Cup and for Lieut. Col. The Hon'ble L H Bayley's Cup (for Cadets).

I. The Competition will take place between squads of eight files, one Officer and four Non-Commissioned Officers, all of whom must belong to the Company only one squad to be sent from each Company. The Companies (A to G) will Compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also Compete together. The Competition will take place on the maidan in front on the Gymkhana on Saturday the 7th instant at 5 p.m.

II If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession the Cup becomes the property of that Company.

III. The order in which the Companies will Compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following :—
(1st Precision of movements.
A (2nd Smartness and Correctness of Dress.
(3rd Cleanliness of Arms and Accounterments.
B—Manual and Firing Exercises.
C—Marching in fours and forming to the front or rear.
D—Passing obstacles.
E—Advance and retire in line.
F—As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation.
G—The Dioganal March.
H—As a Company meeting on attack by Cavalry.
I—As a Company in column forming into line.

2. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to A Company will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Thursday morning next the 5th instant.

3. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date it urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

2. Members in possession of Carbines are requested to return the same with buckets to Head-Quarters without delay. Competitors for the "Scout Contest" will have them re-issued later.

3. Members Competing in the "Scout Contest" are requested to send in their names to Lieut G W Moir. The Competition will take place on Saturday afternoon next at Bandora, if arrangements can be made. Members not taking part in this Contest are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the present week.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Dismissal under Rule 61.

55-94—V M Pakvasa—Hajee Ahmed Moos and others vs Mahomed Khan Imam Khan and others—Framjee and M.
73-94—Dikshit and H—Alibhai Nathu Pera vs Jafferbhoy Ludha and others.

For Dsmissal.

257-93—M N Sakhatwalla—Narayen Janardhan Chatre vs Trecumdas Kursondas and others—Dikshit and H. Undefendant New Long Causes.
27-94—Chalk W and S—Balkrishna Arjoonjee vs Raghoonath Makoond.
1-94—M L Shroff—Burjorjee Framjee vs Dinshaw Nowrojee and others.
34-94—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs J E White.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

Pauper Petition.

10-94—In person—Mathew Rodrigues vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

309-93—V M Pakvasa—Harrichand Bhicaji vs Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H—Part heard.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee Mackadina Begum and others vs. Awaddin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, B B and B.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

131-89—Roughton and H—Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla. In person.
427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and anothers—Mathuhai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Motha and other—Artesir, H and D.
108-92—Ardesir H and D. The Advocate General vs Bai Poojabai and others, P. G. and S., L. S. N. and B. and W. and G.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th March, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	900	2,000	20	2,920
Or per mile of Railway	20	44	1	65
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	5,751	12,977	127	18,855
Total for 11 weeks...	6,651	14,977	147	21,775
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	350	986	15	1351
Per mile of Ry. do.	14	39	1	54
Total to corresponding date do.	5,813	7,627	201	13,641

Increase for the week ... Rs. 1,569
Ditto to date ... ,, 8,134

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th March, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	191	2	278
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	13,73,698	38,96,348	47,840	53,17,874
Total for 11 weeks..	15,15,686	42,16,348	51,840	57,83,874
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,728	3,87,619	7,606	5,52,983
Per mile of Ry do.	94	233	4	330
Total to corresponding date do.	14,77,247	39,68,211	57,585	55,03,043

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 86,983
Increase to date ... ,, 2,80,831

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—2380 bales cotton, 1500 cwts gingellyseed and 6000 cwts bones.
City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—269 bales cotton, 2673 cwts unpressed for transhipment for Bombay, 842 bales wool, 16000 cwts wheat and 22 corges hide.
Inchisla s, (Rotterdam)—84,050 cwts wheat.
Albion s, (Hamburg)—4162 bales cotton, 10,000 cwts rapeseed, &c., 3,2068 cwts gingelly seed, 38,235 cwts wheat and 1971 cwts bones.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—925 cwts cotton unpressed, 261 cwts wool unpressed and 227 cwts. rice.

IMPORTS.

Assyria s, (Bombay)—107 pieces prints (foreign).
Congo s, (Hull via Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—400 pieces white goods (foreign) and 71 pieces prints (foreign).
Rookabill s, (Liverpool)—450 pieces white goods (foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—870 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1547 pieces white goods (foreign) and 1642 pieces prints (foreign).
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—170 pieces prints (foreign).
Mikado s, (Hull via (Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 30 cwts steel.
City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,547 pieces grey goods (foreign), 6,016 pieces white goods (foreign) and 879 pieces prints (foreign).
Mahanadi s, (Bombay)—20 pieces white goods and 15 pieces prints (foreign).
Bahaduri s. (Bombay,) 90 pieces white goods, 15 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—11 pieces grey goods (foreign), 99 pieces grey goods (Indian), 608 pieces white (goods fore ign) and 95 pieces prints (foreign).
Kola s, (Bombay)—1,414 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11,880 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,720 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,360 pieces prints (foreign), 200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 10,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 24 cwts iron bar &c, 1 cwt spelter. 51 cwts copper and 66 cwts yellow metal.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—130,600 pieces grey goods (foreign), 73,322 pieces white goods (foreign), 81,254 pieces prints (foreign), 22,200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 40,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,099 tons coals and 120 tons coke.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—4,701 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,715 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,196 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,576 prints (foreign), 178 pieces prints (Indian), 1,385 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 35,075 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,800 lbs T redland dyed yarns (foreign), 22 cwts copper.
Metapodia s, (Liverpool)—58,708 pieces grey goods (foreign), 42,896 pieces white goods (foreign), 25,251 pieces prints (foreign), 31,600 lbs grey yarns (foreign) and 51,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—10 pieces grey goods (Indian), 9 pieces white goods (foreign), 143 pieces prints (foreign), 909 pieces prints (Indian), 200 lbs grey yarns (Indian) and 140 cwts iron bar &c.
Chanda s, (Bombay)—883 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,576 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,770 pieces prints (foreign), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign.)
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2,522 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15,211 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,325 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,312 pieces prints (foreign), 1,900 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 12,180 lbs grey yarns (Indian). 1,350 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,050 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 45 cwts copper and 34 cwts yellow metal.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—9 pieces prints (foreign), 62 cwts iron bar &c, and 64,816 gallons kerosine oil.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—12 bales wool, N Nanjee ; 70 bales hemp, K Khooshall ; 160 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 24 bales wool, P Dayall ; 18 bales wool, A Jaffer ; 120 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales wool, N Khatau ; 110 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.
City of Perth s—3,750 cwts wheat flour, O Martin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—5,000 cwts mussoor, Raili Brothers ; 227 cwts olibanum, L Chutoo ; 65 cwts olibanum, L Lidha ; 24 cwts ramputre, R Mahomed ; 72 cwts gum, M Moorej ; 390 cwts myrabollams, K Shurufi and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bombay s—6,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Iran s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Samoa s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell ; 6,999 cwts groundnuts and 11,400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hanby s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.
Kt Companion s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 226 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

A J Balfour s—900 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Southern Cross s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Leven s—500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—600 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Breckfield s—9 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschock and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Rosetta s—250 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 25 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 96 cwts sharkfins, P Damjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—125 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 130 bales twist, and 74 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Jacobabad and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution continues to be irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. Aurangabad reports a severe gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° above the normal in Sind and at Jeypore, Deesa and Rajkot, and the minimum 5° in excess at Hoshangabad and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Masulipatam, Calicut, Akola, Aurangabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Veraval, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. Light rain has fallen at Rajkot, Amraoti and Aurangabad. The weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces, and local scattered showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable. The weather to the northwards of Lattitude 28° also is unsettled. At and in the neighbourhood of Bombay the weather will become more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·905
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·635
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	245
Fall of Rain	0.02
Total fall during month	0·06
,, year	0·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Pensng, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th March, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	96,000	2,39,000	4,000	3,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	518	9	735
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	8,86,646	19,03,375	40,535	28,30,556
Total for 10 weeks..	9,82,646	21,42,375	44,535	31,69,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,14,638	1,99,895	2,121	3,16,654
Per mile of Ry do.	249	434	4	687
Total to corresponding date do.	10,42,203	18,83,865	40,703	29,66,771

Increase for the week ... Rs. 22,346
Ditto to date ... ,, 2,02,785

NOTICES.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And

XMAS PRESENTS. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.

Curb Chain bracelet Rs. 120 cash.

Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

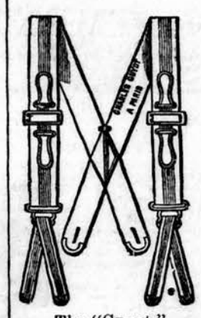
Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch Rs. 28 cash.

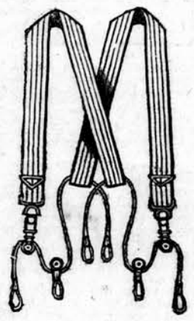
Hamilton & Co BOMBAY.

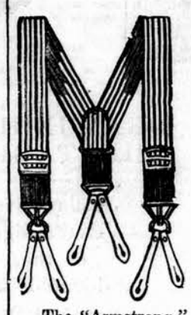
Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

BRACES,
LATEST STYLES.


The "Guyot."

The French Brace, very light, 3 pairs for Rs. 2 12.
The "Guyot" Patent,
Rs. 1 12 pair.
Silk Web do. „ 5 0 „
The "Argosy" „ 1 12 „
The "Armstrong," with spiral springs „ 3 0 „
Rich Silk „ 5 0 „
The "Berlin," white or scarlet „ 2 4 „
The "Cellular," very cool and comfortable „ 2 8 „
The "Girth," Leather Ends, very strong. „ 4 0 „
The "Bedford Cord," soft and light „ 4 0 „
The "Cantab," Elastic web „ 2 0 „
The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends „ 1 12 „
The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear „ 4 8 „


The "Argosy."


The "Armstrong."

The "Berlin."

CASH OR V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN. } For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS. }

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OF ALL DEALERS.

- IT IS -
SIMPLE, DURABLE, WELL MADE, PRACTICAL, RAPID, EASILY OPERATED.

The Remington Standard Typewriter ~ is ~ absolutely unrivalled.

Contractors to H.B.M. Govt.

- IT DOES -
BEAUTIFUL, LEGIBLE, COMPACT WORK.
MANIFOLDS MANY COPIES AT ONE WRITING.

In America, the native country of the Typewriter, the No. 2 Remington enjoys unquestioned supremacy. Nearly 100,000 machines of this model have been made and sold. It writes 76 to 80 characters, including capitals and small letters, punctuation marks, figures, etc., with only 39 keys to learn and manipulate. The No. 5 Remington, the standard model for England and the Continent, is provided with 8 more characters.

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Catalogues at Office of this Paper. 327 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

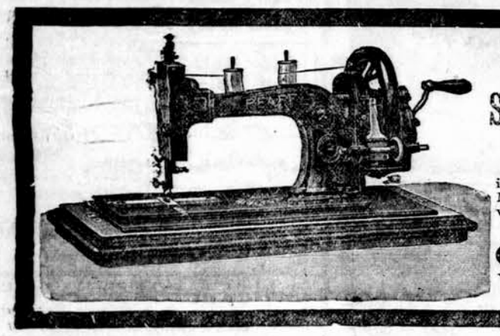
NEAVE'S FOOD

Established 1825.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-*forming* constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."



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SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

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G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
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S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON. E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

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For See Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Benger's Nuts.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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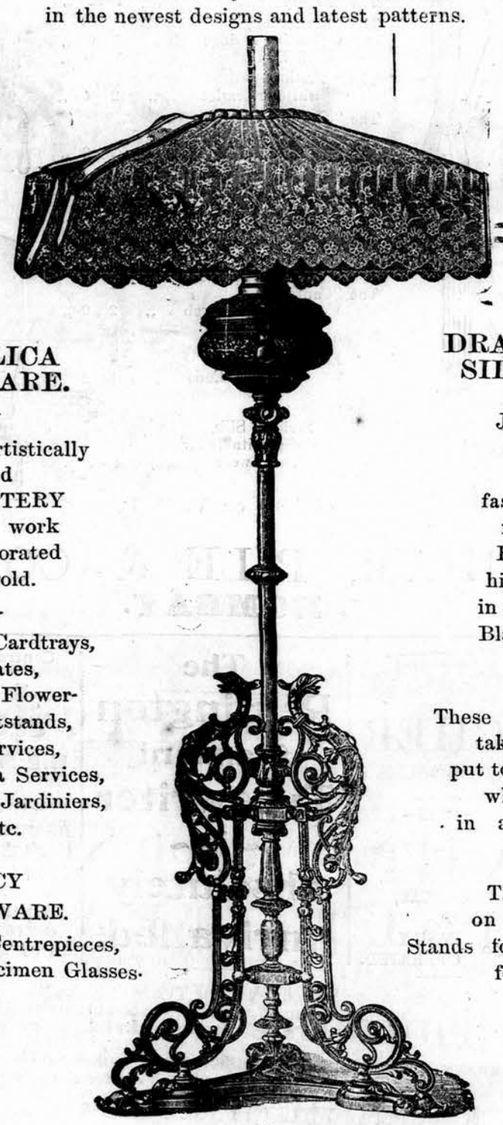

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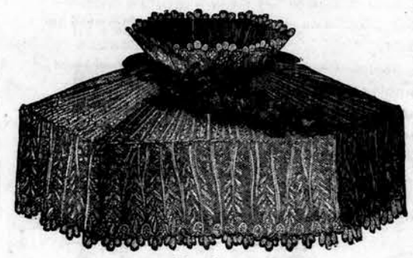

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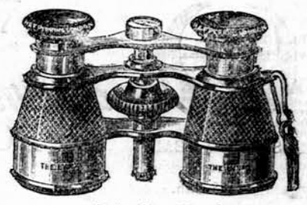

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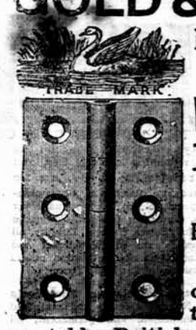

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